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## THE OLD GARDEN.

BY WELLS HAWKS.

In my mem'ry there's a picture
Of a dear old country place,
And the years that fast are fleeting
Never will it quite efface.
A silent, quaint old garden,
With its leafy, maples tall,
Where the roses hung in clusters
O'er the ivy covered wall.

There the hollyhocks were blooming,
There the morning glory vine
Was rich and purple blossoms
In the summer's bright sunshine;
There the honeysuckle trailing
Near the quiet rustic seat,
Where the birds were ever singing
In the days we used to meet.

Near by the murmuring water,
Rippling 'long its shady way,
Seemed to me a love song singing
That brought gladness to the day.
And in fancy I've the picture—
It's a sweet but bitter dream—
As I see her standing, waiting,
Where the willows kiss the stream.

Once I wandered to the garden,
Down the paths love used to lead;
But no flowers there were blooming—
Where the roses, now the weed;
And the brook still flowed on gently,
But its murmurings were sad,
And no more the birds were singing,
To make the morning glad.

Now deserted, dead and leafless,
Like that graden, so my heart;
For its blossoms, drooping, withered
When our paths grew far apart.
She has gone, but my love's living—
That and memory is my all
Of the days in that old garden,
With its roses o'er the wall.

## ALONE.

I trod the maze of the teeming mart
alone in that heedless crew,
With ne'er the touch of a welcome hand,
nor sign for my weal or rue;
'Mid voices calling afar, anear, voices attuned in a valiant key—
But far or near, the echoes seemed, for no one spake at all to me.
They passed in cheery, babbling twains; they passed in greater company,
And joyous seemed as they went their way, but no one paused with me.
I mused on the lone sea bird, in lonely sweep o'er a silent shore—
The stranded sailor, watching in vain for the ship that comes no more;
The digger deep in sunless mine; the lone and lost on the desert waste.
And they seemed less lonely alone with God than I, more lonely placed
In the restless tide that bears me on alone in the human sea,
With ne'er a voice, nor kindred soul or heart, to comfort me.
—Edmund Vincent O'Brien.

## IN OUR FOREIGN QUARTER

### Some Odd Banks in Mulberry Bend and Elsewhere.

At frequent intervals on Mulberry Bend, and in "Little Italy" up town, one sees the sign "banca" on the window or over the door of a little first-story room in a tenement. Inside, the room is dim, for the only light comes through the windows and the door in front, opening into the noisy and odorous street. On one side is a jewelry store, with watches—most of them silver watches—hung behind glass on the wall, and other watches and rings and chains are in glass cases on the counter; and on the other side of the room is a partition, part of it being a wire screen with windows in it; and this, one realizes, must be the "banca."

And after one has traveled farther through this most fascinating section of the metropolis it is apparent that this "banca" is a fair sample of the two hundred of its kind. The queer financial institutions are in basements, in the small tenement store-rooms, and frequently they share their small space with saloons, jewelry stores, grocery stores, drug stores, or meat shops. And they exist because there are three million Italians in the United States, many of them newly arrived, and because this three million is being increased annually by over a hundred thousand more.

But this is only one of the odd phases of the banking life of New York city, which seems to be in truth the world's financial center. The business of caring for other people's money presents a considerable variety of institutions—from the tiny foreign private bank, scarcely more than an agency for immigrats, to the giant institutions of Wall street, one of which alone has deposits of more than one hundred and fifty million dollars.

A dozen little banks in the tenement district are supported by the newcomers to the United States from the Austrian empire. These are the Poles, Bohemians, Slovaks, Hungarians, and the other kindred races which are now sending so many immigrants here. A great majority of these people, being miners and factory workers, do not live in New York city, but are distributed throughout the mining cities of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other states. From the Austro-Hungarian people now in the United States, it is estimated that every year fifteen million dollars is sent back to "the old country." A large part of this money goes through the postoffice, but much of it still passes through the banks. —Oliver Shedd in Leslie's Weekly.

## Babe in Orange.

The queerest birthplace that any baby ever chose is certainly the heart of a big naval orange. This wonderful youngster appeared on a small orange tree in a Los Angeles garden. The orange is the finest specimen of fruit that the tree has ever borne and was so juicy looking and tempting that it was a struggle for the owner to preserve the thing. The form of the orange is perfectly normal except at one end, where appears the face of a crying baby, as life-like as if it had been the work of a sculptor. The child appears to be peeping out from its strange cradle.

## WORDS USED IN WRITING

### Fewer Used Than the Ordinary Person Supposes.

There often appears in print an item which reads something like this: An ordinary man will say everything that any occasion calls for with a vocabulary of 1,000 words. Of these he commonly uses but 400 or 500, reserving the remainder for the emergency of an idea out of his usual line of thought.

In accordance with this is a statement once made by a speaker at an educational meeting: "The best-educated persons in this room will not use more than 600 or 700 words." And he added that an ignorant man would not use more than 300 or 400. Some years ago a writer in the Chautauquan said: "It is estimated that an English farmhand has a vocabulary limited to 300 words. An American workman who reads the newspapers may command from 700 to 1,000 words. Five thousand is a large number even for an educated reader or speaker." This is a step forward, yet it still seems a far cry to Shakespeare's vocabulary of 15,000 words, or even to Milton's 9,000.

Any one may, with a little trouble, estimate the number of words whose meanings would be plain to him in print or in speech. Of the writer's vocabulary an estimate was made in this way: An abridged dictionary was used because almost all unusual words would thereby be at once eliminated.

Under each letter of the alphabet a page or more of words was selected at random and counted. A separate record was kept of primitive and derivative words. That is, among the former was put measure; among the latter measurableness, measurably, measurer, measureless, measurement, unmeasurable and unmeasured. Compound words whose meanings were clearly indicated by their component were omitted—as clockwork, draught-horse, hard-earned. Counting this way an average of twenty primitive and thirty-five derivative words was found on each page. This would make, there being 814 pages of vocabulary in the dictionary, a total of 16,240 of the former and 28,400 of the latter or almost 45,000 in all.

Next was taken a page in each letter and on it were counted the words which it seemed any person of average intelligence would be able to use and understand. On twenty-four pages there were 268 primitive words and 221 derivative or nearly 9,000 in all of the former and more than 7,000 of the latter. And lastly was made a count of very common words, such as even a poorly educated person could hardly escape knowing, and they were found to number 5,700 primitive and 3,200 derivative. No proper names were included in any of the countings.

It would therefore seem to follow, if what we are told of the vocabularies of Shakespeare and Milton be correct, that a person of average education today knows at least as many words as did the former, and one whose school opportunities have been quite limited is capable of walking beside the latter in this respect. As regards ideas and ability to express them, however, the difference may be worldwide.

The foregoing facts seem to warrant these general conclusions: Every well-read person of fair ability and education will be able to define or understand as used nearly or quite perhaps more than 50,000 words. And the same person in conversation and writing will command not fewer than 15,000 to 20,000, and can add 5,000 to 10,000 to these numbers if he be literarily inclined. The plain people, as Lincoln liked to call them, use or read understandingly from 8,000 to 10,000 words, according to their general intelligence and conversational power, while a person who cannot read, but who has a good degree of native mental ability, will command about 5,000.—Indianapolis Journal.

### WHEN JIM WHITE PLAYED.

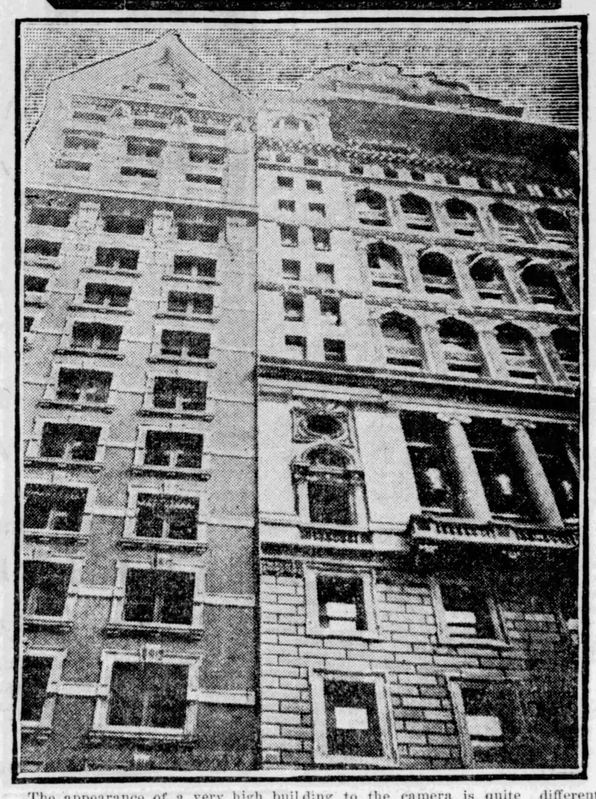
The baseball cranks all sneer at me
An' poke a lot o' fun,
Because I praise the sort o' plays
They made in seventy-one.
An' yet who cares for fun an' sneers?
By gum, I know I'm right!
Somehow the game ain't played the same
As 'twas by old Jim White.

They talk about their great Lajoie,
Their Wagner an' their Bay;
To hear 'em yarn you'd think, by darn,
Nobody else could play.
An' yet I seem to call to mind
Those scenes o' wild delight
When 'cross the fence some hit immense
Was smashed by old Jim White.

An' Lordy! how old Jim could catch!
He'd stand an' dodge the bat,
Thout mask or mit—it took some grit
To catch 'em in from Pratt.
He'd nail 'em high an' scoop 'em low—
It was a thrillin' sight
No player dared—he'd be too scared—
To catch like old Jim White.

So when you sing o' big Lajoie—
Don't call the old-uns slow;
The game they knew an' played it, too,
Some thirty years ago.
An' while, o' course, the players now
Are men o' grit an' might,
Somehow the game ain't played the same
As 'twas by old Jim White.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Freak Photo of Tall Building



The appearance of a very high building to the camera is quite different from the impression made on the eye. it is one of those cases when, if the camera does not lie, it at least greatly exaggerates. The accompanying photograph was taken in New York from the pavement on the west side of Broadway a few steps below Wall street. At this point the buildings are higher in proportion to the width of the street than on any other thoroughfare in the world. The camera, it will be seen, fails to give the impression of great height so obvious to the eye, but lends a peculiar flattened appearance to the buildings, giving almost the impression of looking down a curiously paved street. The building apparently laid low is 21 stories in height.

## UP-TO-DATE SCHOOLMA'AMS

### Original Knowledge Displayed by Minnesota Teachers.

The "little red school house" in some states may have fallen into hard lines. It may indeed have been a failure in the matter of turning out the expected quota of Presidents and United States senators each year. It may have been a sore disappointment in the matter of making poets out of farmers' sons.

But no one need worry about "the little red schoolhouse" in Minnesota. If originality is really as important in pedagogy as the great educators would have us believe, the schools of Minnesota are going to lead those of all other states in the Union. They are going to turn out original thinkers and doers instead of mere machines running along the narrow educational grooves of the past.

That the Minnesota schoolma'am of the future is going to break away from the beaten paths of traditional notions is shown by some of the answers found in the 20,000 papers of the state teachers' examinations now being read at the state capital. Among them are the following:

"Benjamin Franklin invented lightning and electricity. This was a very hard thing to do."

"Alexander Hamilton was one of the pioneers of Minnesota. He was tall and kind hearted."

"Gov. Ramsey was the man who started St. Paul."

"John Marshall was one of the passengers of the Mayflower, and the first governor of the colonies."

These will suffice to show the refreshing originality that pervades the answers by the bright young women who are fitting themselves to be instructors of the youth in Minnesota.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## JOE JEFFERSON RETIRES

### Yet He Blamed the Reporter Who Wrote About It.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, is very sensitive on the subject of his retirement from the stage. He has been before the footlights since a small child, and he has never shown any desire to leave it. The interviewer who puts the question of farewell to him gets a rather sharp but pleasant reply, but a reporter in the south recently got the best of him. The actor came down stairs at the hotel and was much disturbed to find a long but mysteriously worded article in which the word retired was closely connected with his name. He knew the managing editor, and made a half-hearted complaint. The reporter was called in and asked where he got the story.

"The city editor told me to see Mr. Jefferson," said the young man, "and ask him if he was going to retire."

"Well, did you see him?" said the editor.

"No, sir," said the reporter. "I sent up my card to his room and it was sent back with this written on it:

"'Mr. Jefferson has retired.'"

And then the actor who sleeps twenty years in every performance took the reporter out and bought him a $5 hat.—Chicago Tribune.

### Lobster in a Bottle.

A strange freak was found in Vineyard Haven harbor this summer by a young woman, who was in bathing. She saw a bottle on the bottom and dived for it. When it was brought to the surface it was found to contain a live lobster far too large to have crawled through the neck of the bottle. It is supposed that it got into the trap when it was a little fellow and was unable to find its way out, but how it got food enough to grow on is a mystery.

### A Shrewd Diagnosis.

A number of children in Geneva who partook in the hour of meat pies, jam tarts, ham, cherries, green apples, coffee, iced beer, iced water, red wine, raspberries, fruit ices and chocolates were suddenly overtaken by a mysterious illness, which the doctors are inclined to think must have been due to something they had eaten or drunk.—Punch.

## GIANT BLOCKS OF GRANITE

### Piliars of the New York Episcopal Cathedral the Largest in the World.

The cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is now in process of erection in New York, near One Hundred and Thirteenth street, will be one of the most commodious and imposing houses of worship in the world. Some idea of the character of the edifice may be gained from the figures of the proportions of a couple of granite columns received in New York on Friday last and which are to make part of an arc of eight about the altar of the cathedral. They were brought from Rockland, Me., on a lighter specially built for the purpose. Each column is in two pieces. The lower is six feet in diameter, thirty-six feet long and weights about eighty-five tons. The upper piece is eighteen feet long, six feet in diameter and weighs about forty tons.

The contractor who had the job of carting the four pieces of granite from the lighter, at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, to the cathedral site is having a wagon built especially for the purpose. The wheels will have tires twenty inches wide to keep the burden they will carry from damaging the pavements. The rear axle is a solid steel forging eight inches square, and the front axle a solid steel forging seven inches square. The wagon will not be hauled by horses, but by steam engines anchored at intervals along the route. To place the columns in position a pair of what builders call "shears" will be used. These shears will be of Oregon pine, twenty inches in diameter at the smaller end and ninety-six feet long. It is estimated that it will take six weeks to get the columns in position.

### HOW MOZART DIED.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born at Salzburg in 1756 and died in 1791 near Vienna. In July of that year he (indirectly) received a commission from Count Walsegg, an amateur who was anxious to be thought a great composer, to write a requiem. Mozart set about the work at once, but was interrupted by other tasks. He fell ill in November and never recovered. "On December 4 he had the score of his requiem brought to him in bed, and tried a passage, singing the alto himself, while his brother-in-law, Hofer, took the tenor, and Schack and Gerl from the theatre the soprano and bass. When they got to the first few bars of the 'Lacrimosa' it suddenly came home to him that he should never finish it, and he burst out crying and put away the score. In the evening Sussmayer came in and Mozart gave him some directions about the requiem, with which his thoughts seemed constantly occupied, for even while dozing he puffed out his cheeks as if trying to imitate the drums. Toward midnight he suddenly sat up with his eyes fixed; then he turned his head on one side and appeared to fall asleep. By one o'clock in the morning of December 5, 1791, his spirit had fled."—The Sphere.

### Lacked Specifications.

Some strange things happen in Delaware, even among the magistrates, who are supposed to take care of the morals of the people. Recently one who lives at Wilmington was arrested because his dog was running at large unmuzzled, and pleaded not guilty, saying that the dog had not been running, but lying down. He was fined, and then tied a muzzle to the end of the dog's tail. Again he was arrested, but this time said that he had complied with the law, as it did not state where the muzzle should be worn.

### Not Like Herself.

She—Did you see me in the grand march?

He—Yes. Say, you looked real handsome.

She (pleased)—Oh now, really, you're flattering—

He—No, honest, you did. I didn't know you at first.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A New York Story of Today.

# Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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Donald Bunton went to the office of the Lime Ridge Justice, who, it chanced, owed his place to the politically powerful farmer. He remained with the justice half an hour, and left him, satisfied that no one else would know, "for the present," of a marriage ceremony performed in his cottage the evening before; nor would the fact of the marriage be made of record, "for the present."

Isaac Bunton reached Portage a little before noon. This was a town of several thousand inhabitants, a considerable shipping point on the canal, the county seat, a busy, sprightly place with a pretentious shopping street, along which the merchant walked on the way to the principal hotel. He had never in his life felt such nearly uncontrollable anger, as when he hurried along, hoping—and dreading—to find Daisy at the hotel. He muttered to himself that when he should see Lawton he must refrain from violence—even in speech—if the main object of his expedition, a prompt, quiet dismissal of the husband, was to be accomplished. He was framing phrases it would be most politic to use, when he saw them coming out of a jewelry store. Daisy was eagerly examining their purchases, as they turned up the street ahead of him, but Harry, paying no heed to her, glanced about restlessly and soon, turning fairly around to look down the street, saw Bunton following.

"Your father!" he gasped, clutching nervously at Daisy's arm.

She turned, saw her father, walked toward him, laughing, and with both hands outstretched. There was no look of contrition, not even embarrassment, on her pretty face; only the look of pert confidence with which (it was characteristic of her) she would have asked her father any small favor—a present of a box of candy.

"Oh, papa!" she exclaimed, "you don't care, do you? We're all forgiven, eh? Harry was afraid you would be cross. I knew you wouldn't. Why, papa, what's the matter?"

For the first time since he had read the telegram Isaac Bunton felt something in his heart that was not wholly anger; something like pity for the girl, perhaps, as he realized her perfect ignorance of the character of the man who now stood behind her, smiling weakly, though he was pale with fright. Perhaps, too, his father-heart was touched that she came to him with the perfect confidence in which they had always met; perhaps, too, he recognized in her belief that what she had done was right, because she had done it, his own strongest trait reflected in her. But in this emotion, whatever its cause, there was no pity for the man. "Daisy," he said, "I'm going to the hotel with you; we can not talk here."

She looked at him, surprised at his tone. "Papa, you are not cross? Won't you speak to Harry?"

Her father did not answer, and she pouted for a little time as they walked toward the hotel; but she soon gave her pleased attention to some rings still in their jeweler's boxes—one a woman's, two, a man's.

When they were in the little parlor of the "bridal suite" at the hotel, Daisy began pouting again, for neither man had spoken, and now her father walked up and down the room, with a look she had never seen; and Harry no longer tried to smile, but looked pitifully frightened as he glanced, now and then, at the face of his father-in-law.

"Well, papa," the girl said rather sharply, "I didn't suppose you'd scold; but, if you are going to, I wish you'd begin and have it over with."

"Daisy," her father said, and at the sound of his voice Harry sat down limply, "this—this man—is a thief!"

Harry's face turned gray, but the girl's flushed with anger. "Papa!" she cried. "How can you say such a wicked thing? He is my husband, and I love him!" She walked to her husband's side and took his hand. He held hers with nervous energy, but did not rise as she stood beside him. Mr. Bunton was not a hard-hearted man, was not without tender sentiments, was fond of his daughter and had been proud of her, but when she had this he looked at her with incredulous scorn. It seemed impossible that she could see the man, and not know all about him that he did. To hear her say that she loved the cringing creature, who was now holding on to her skirts with one hand added to the father's rage, if that was possible, and made him, for the first time, feel bitterly toward his daughter.

"It is mean of you to say such a wicked thing, papa! How can you?"

"Ask him if he is not a thief," Mr. Bunton said.

"I only meant to borrow the money, Mr. Bunton," said Harry. "I—I—you said that he would forgive us, Daisy. I did it for you, and I thought he'd take me back into the business, and I could pay it back. And I—I—"— He began to weep, and she bent over him, and would have kissed him, but her father sprang forward and dragged her away.

It was a minute before Bunton could control his voice. "Daisy," he said, "I want to have a talk with Harry. Go into the other room and wait."

"Please stay here, Daisy," her husband sobbed. "I only meant to borrow the money. I wanted to buy you some rings. I think you ought to stay, as well as I."

Even then she did not see. "There papa. Harry didn't steal. How much is it? Can't I pay it? Don't be hard on Harry, papa!"

He looked at his daughter as he might if she had stabbed him. He had thought of separating her from the thief as the simplest part of his task. That she clung to the poor creature, after his miserable confession, well-nigh killed the pride that had been but bruised. He spoke to her now as if she were ill or even insane, and he would rouse her to consciousness, to sanity: "Daisy, I must speak to Harry alone. I shall not be—be hard on him. Please go, daughter."

He did not interfere now when she went to her husband, bent over him, wiped his eyes, kissed him and whispered: "It will be all right, Harry. There, put on your rings," and she gave him two of the three rings for which part of the Rev. Mr. Caliman's quarterly salary had been spent. Mr. Bunton, when she left his side, had turned his back, and did not look toward his unhappy son-in-law until Daisy had left the room. Then he said and so quietly that Harry looked up hopefully: "I shall not have you arrested and sent to prison if you promise to do promptly and precisely all I tell you to do."

"Yes, Mr. Bunton, I'll do anything you say—anything!"

"You are to leave the state and not return; nor make any appearance in Daisy's suit for divorce," the merchant said. "Also, you are never to speak to any one of your—your marriage."

Harry had looked greatly relieved at the promise of immunity from arrest, but now he was fearful that he could not comply with the condition. "I've spent much of—of the money that I—I borrowed, Mr. Bunton," he faltered. "How can I get away, and live until I—I find work."

"I am going to give you five hundred dollars," Mr. Bunton said. Harry's face brightened. "You understand the conditions; you are to go away at once, stay away, remain silent, and so long as you do so I will not prosecute you. You understand that there are no statutes of limitation which apply to your offense. I can have you arrested, and put in prison any time you fail in any of your promises. And, Harry—look at me—I will do exactly as I say about the prison. I need not repeat that. You know me."

No need to repeat it, in truth. The poor young man was chilled through and shaking with fright every time the word prison or arrest was spoken. Even the thought of the five hundred dollars could not dispel his ague of fear; though through his troubled mind there danced details of the luxuries his unexpected fortune would purchase. No need to repeat the threat, for already he was eager to start, fearful that the offer of immunity and money would be withdrawn before he could take advantage of it. He glanced apprehensively at the merchant, and said meekly: "Did you wish me to start at once, sir."

"At once. Is that your valise?"

"Yes, sir; we were going—somewhere else—this afternoon. It's all packed."

Mr. Bunton counted five hundred dollars into the clerk's hands. "There is a train," he said, "going south very soon. You will go on that."

"May I see Daisy?" Harry asked faintly.

Mr. Bunton picked up the valise, an old-fashioned black leather case, on whose metal clasp he chanced to notice the owner's initials roughly scratched, and handed it to Harry, without a word. The young man sighed; he had hoped for the emotional satisfaction of a parting from his bride; he believed—knew!—that she would promise to wait for him, would assure him of her belief in his innocence, would certainly weep, and embrace him, and he would tell her that he was making the sacrifice for her sake, and then tear himself away with a heroic speech. His poor, unstable wits were framing such a speech in the same fragmentary way that he was thinking of the pleasure he would buy with the money he still held in his hands. But the significant action of the merchant recalled him to a dismal sense of his peril. He put the money in his pocket, and walked out of the room, carrying the black leather valise.

Mr. Bunton waited for some time for Daisy to appear. He expected that she would come as soon as she heard the noise of the departure. He dreaded another interview with her, since the revelation of her character the first interview had made. His experience with Harry had been just what he had expected, for he had never been in any doubt of that young man's moral weakness. He had read him, as he did most men, correctly; except that if he had been called upon to consider the matter, he would have thought that Harry did not have courage to steal. He was confident that his threat would effect its purpose with him; confident that no prompting of greed or want would embolden Harry to attempt to assert himself as Daisy's husband, or to become troublesome as a threatening beggar, after the divorce. But Daisy? She had astounded him. He had taken it for granted that his admission of guilt would make her turn on her husband with indignant loathing. Her unexpected attitude amazed and troubled him. But after the first relief that Daisy did not at once appear and demand an explanation, her father began to feel nervous as that she did not appear. There was no sound whatever from her room. Could she have fainted? A sudden worse fear sent him with a bound to the door. He opened it and looked into the room. Daisy was seated in a deep, old-fashioned rocking chair, but so motionless that he stepped forward fearsomely, lest his sudden thought should prove to be true. He smiled grimly, though, when he stood close by her side; her feet were resting on the hearth of a small box stove in which a low wood fire was burning; her right hand lay in her lap, loosely holding a novel; her left hand rested over an open box of candy on the window sill, and she slept peacefully.

He stood by her side many minutes motionless, silent; but there were tears in his eyes. She was only seventeen and she slept so quietly, looked much younger. He could almost see—could fully realize—her baby face, as he had often watched it in infant sleep, and he knew that he would give all else that he valued on earth to efface the last day of her life—almost wished that her profound sleep was her last, profounder one. He sighed, perhaps, for the girl awoke, smiled, and said: "Oh, is it you, papa? Where is mamma?"

Then he sobbed, and she sat up with a start, and said in a very different tone, "Where is Harry?"

"Gone."

"Gone? Where?"

"Gone away. He has left you."

"I don't believe it!" she cried jumping to her feet in a rage. "If he has, you have sent him away. You have frightened him. He must come back—I will go to him."

Then her father said what he hoped he would not have to say: "He has accepted a bribe to desert you, Margie; and to escape the penalty of his theft."

"I don't believe you! You are lying to me!"

"Margie! Oh, Margie!" He stared at his child, frightened; then suddenly held out his hands to her. But she turned from him, and went to the window, where she stood tapping the pane with her fingers; and would not answer when he spoke to her. He did not reprove her, but said, over and over, how unworthy Harry was of her; how weak; foolish, yes, and criminal. He, her father, would forgive her—had forgiven her—for her mistake, the error of her ignorance and inexperience; and they would all, her mother, father, grandfather, treat her as if this had not happened. It would be forgotten by them and no one else would know.

But she would not answer nor look at him; nor when, soon after, her grandfather came, and took her in his arms, and petted her, did she speak to him. She did not once speak on their journey back to Round Valley.

At the farm Mrs. Bunton was waiting for them, and Daisy ran to her, weeping. They were together in the mother's room for an hour, while Isaac waited alone in the cold, stiffly furnished parlor.

He had been sitting in the dark, and when his wife came to him he rose to light a lamp, but she took his hand, quietly, and led him back to his chair, seating herself near him and holding both of his hands, as he told her every detail of his story from the time he left her the evening before. It was a minute after he had concluded, before she said softly, "Isaac, do you seriously think that you and father Bunton can go on with this plan—get a separation, a divorce?"

"Why not?" he asked in a surprised tone.

"Why not!" she repeated. "Why, Isaac, what can you be thinking of? Daisy will never consent to this. She will never agree to give up Harry."

"Carrie! Give him up? He has given her up. He has deserted her."

"She will find him, wherever he is. She can never be convinced that he has deserted her—it would make no difference. She loves him."

"Loves him!" he cried in angry amazement. "The man is a thief."

"She does not believe it. She loves him."

"Loves him! after he has taken a bribe to run away from her—the sneak!"

"She does not believe that he has run away. She loves him."

"Carrie, in the name of heaven, how can you talk like that?" He threw her hands away from him, and started to his feet.

"Listen, Isaac," she said, patiently drawing him to his chair again, but not again taking his hands.

"You and Father Bunton have made your plans as if you had a child—a baby—to deal with. No, don't go away. You must hear me, for you will only make matters worse, bring more suffering, more trouble to us all, if you do not understand what I understand—that Daisy can no more be made to see any of this matter as you do than the blind can be made to see, or the dead to speak."

He felt her sob, and some of the anger that had possessed him all day passed from him, and he realized with a sudden softness of his heart something—not much—of the tender consideration he owed to the faithful, patient, unquestioning love which was here, which sometimes he forgot was so near to him. He drew her chair close to his, and put his arm around her, and thought of the pretty little school teacher she was when he met and impetuously wooed and won her. He had loved her then; had believed that he could not live without her; and she had loved him—but he was an honest, brave fellow; hopeful, courageous, independent—worthy of a good woman's love. "Carrie," he said, "it can't be possible that Daisy cares so much for Harry that she will not agree to our plan to end this miserable business, when she has had a day or two to consider—to realize what a worthless scamp he is."

"I wish I could think so," she answered. "But you—we—must face the fact that it is useless to expect Daisy to see this in any other way than she does now. To try to convince her by talking would be like talking to a mother of her baby's imperfections—she only loves it the more." She paused, and then added sadly, "Isaac, I think there is something of mother-love in Daisy's feeling toward Harry. When they were children, and he would have no playmates among boys, Daisy petted him as if he were one of her big dolls. And now—why, Isaac, she can no more think that you intend to keep Harry away from her long than she ever thought that I would keep one of her dolls if I took it away from her to punish her for some little offence."

The man groaned in spirit at this further revelation of his child's character; groaned that his wife appeared to see no tragedy in the revelation. He tried not to believe.

"But, Carrie," he said, "when Daisy knows how disgraceful——"

"Isaac, don't you understand? Daisy will not think of him as disgraced; she thinks him a martyr. You can not awaken a suspicion of him in her mind. She loves him. Now you start again in angry surprise. There is nothing to surprise you, or any one, in Daisy's attitude. It is the world-story—the story which can not contain an improbability—scarcely an impossibility—the story of a woman's love."

"But he is a thief!" cried out the man, his anger again possessing him.

"His being a thief is no crime against Daisy," said the woman. "He has committed a crime against you, against the state; not against her love. Convince her that he stole, and you have only convinced her that he did a desperate thing out of love for her. Isaac, she is our child, and has something of both our natures. You have never abandoned any purpose upon which your heart was set. She is your child. When she has once loved—oh, Isaac, she is my child, too! Think—if it is possible even to think it!—if you should steal; would I not love you then as now—as always!"

He put his arms around her, and tried to comfort her, for now she broke down, and wept aloud.

Some time after they had joined the old farmer in the dining room, Mrs. Bunton said, with a sigh, "Poor Grace and Howard! You, at least, Isaac, must go back tomorrow to the funeral."

Her husband stared at her, shocked: "The funeral?"

"Oh, Isaac!" she exclaimed, tears starting again to her swollen eyes. "Have you not heard?"

She told the story of the accident at the railroad crossing by which Dr. Paxton met his death, and her hearers listened with expressions of sorrow, for the doctor had been a favorite of the elder man, as well as his son's close friend. They had moved away from the table, and were seated before the wood fire, when Isaac startled the others by abruptly jumping to his feet and exclaiming, "Howard, you say, had not seen his father since the morning?"

"That is what he told me, Isaac. Nor Grace; she was out, and Howard had not returned, when the doctor left the house on that visit. What is it, Isaac? You could not have done anything for them that others have not done. Every one is as kind as can be."

"I know, Carrie. Of course. I am sorry, but I can't go to the funeral. I must go down the valley. There is some business. Very important. I must attend to it at once. Tomorrow."

"Isaac," said the old farmer gravely, "is it any business that I can do for you? You should be at the funeral, if you can."

"I know, father—thank you. But I must attend to this myself."

It was not until he sat before the fire thinking of the sad news his wife had brought, that he recalled for the first time, the deed to Dr. Paxton which Harry Lawton still had with him, presumably. It was to overtake Harry that he started by the first train the next morning.

### IV:—A BRAND FROM THE BURNING.

His knowledge of Harry's character led Mr. Bunton to the large city a little way beyond the state border, and there he easily found the trail of the man he was now as anxious to find as he had been to be rid of. He had not questioned himself with particularity as to the course he should follow when he should find Harry, and demand the return of the deed. He began to have fears as he did not felt before that the pursued and harassed man might demand payment for the deed or more hush money; he felt less certain of successfully working on his cowardice, his fear of arrest. The merchant was annoyed with himself that he should entertain these doubts and fears. What if he should not find Harry? A new deed could be made and recorded; and the interests of Howard and Grace Paxton protected. That was his only object in this journey—was it not? He had only their interests at heart—was it not so? Why chase the thief, then? But he went on to another town, where his information made it seem certain Harry had gone. There, after a considerable search, he learned at a hotel that Harry—he was traveling under a false name, but was so easily described—had left but a few minutes before, presumably to take a train. Mr. Bunton hurried to the station, where he made inquiries of a police officer, who said: "I think the party you're after boarded that train," pointing to a train just starting out. Mr. Bunton looked, and at the window of a passing car saw Harry. On a sudden impulse he started forward to board the train, already moving swiftly, but the officer caught his arm, saying: "Excuse me, but this is what I'm here for. Too many people are hurt, trying to do that."

Harry had seen Mr. Bunton make the dash for the train, and sighed with great relief when he saw him checked. He was shaking with fear, though, for he had been constantly apprehensive that he would be overtaken and carried back to face trial and imprisonment. He feared this as another might fear death. His personal vanity was great as his cowardice, and always, since the merchant had first threatened him, he had tortured himself with fancies of what people would say of him as a prisoner; what one woman, who had remarked his soft white hands, would say to him—a prisoner at hard, rough labor—what another, who had praised his hair, would say of him with shaven head? What cruel things

## CURIOUS SCENE ON BIRD ISLAND

The above remarkable picture is taken on Bird Island, South Africa. Whence the island gets its name is scarcely necessary to explain, since the multiplicity of birds speak for themselves.

Bird Island is situated in the Indian ocean not far from Port Elizabeth, in Cape Colony, and is a very remarkable place in the breeding season, at which time this photograph was taken. When the young birds are fully fledged the island becomes practically deserted. It is then that the government avails itself of the opportunity of removing the guano, which is, as is well known, of great value for agricultural purposes, and from this island the supply is unfailing, for as regular as clockwork the great sea gannets appear in their thousands to lay, hatch and rear their young season after season.

The government is very careful in strictly preserving the island, for should the birds be frightened in any way it is most likely they would seek some other spot whereon to nest, and where it would be more difficult to procure the guano—in fact, might be impossible.

would the other prisoners say of him—a fallen society darling! The torment of these thoughts, the misery his silly vanity made him suffer in anticipation, had supplied a score of reasons why Mr. Bunton should change his mind, determine, after all, to prosecute him; and his departure from the last town had been hastened by the fear of pursuit. When, then, he did see Mr. Bunton and in company with a police officer, he was well-night sick with utter hopelessness. He determined to tarry no longer in that country, but to travel as far and as fast as he could.

The train had started in the evening but he rode in a day coach. The car was nearly full, but for some time he had no seat companion. When a passenger entered and sat down by him, his fears redoubled: Mr. Bunton might have telegraphed ahead to have him watched. He pulled his overcoat up around his ears, and his hat far over his eyes, although the old-fashioned car was stove-heated and suffocatingly hot. When his seat fellow good-naturedly tried to enter into conversation, he pretended sleep, and did not answer.

The close air, his fatigue, the rhythmic rattling of the wheels, at last brought him to half-consciousness that he drearily welcomed. How long this lasted he never knew—so little did he ever know of that awful night!—but he was aroused into bewildered wakefulness by a heavy, ominous jolting of the car, the quick, gasping cries of passengers, a long piercing shriek of the locomotive whistle. Then there was a hideous crash, a fall for what seemed to minutes, and a cruel, deafening, crushing shock, as if the world itself had met another world and chaos mocked the order of the universe. For a time there was no human sound; only the hateful hissing of steam, the groaning of riven timber, the snapping of steel, as the cars, which had dashed to the bottom of a deep ravine, settled still farther in their shapeless, twisted mass. Then came the first cry of pain; others, and soon the ravine was filled with an awful chorus of cries, prayers, commands, shrieks and groans. Some passengers crawled from the wreck, unhurt, unscratched, even, but madmen; others, bruised, broken, bleeding, surveyed the scene, and were calm commanders. These organized the less calm into rescue gangs, and soon their work was lighted by a blaze that urged them on with fury of endeavor—the wreckage was afire!

Sometime afterwards—months—when it had ceased to be a sleeping and waking nightmare to him, Harry Lawton believed that he never lost consciousness. His first thought was that the mass of wreck was shifting, settling, and that a pressure across his legs was becoming greater. He moved his legs and cleared them; a short piece of timber which pinned the man in the seat with him came partly over his chest, too; but he squeezed out from under it. He crawled through an opening, and found himself on a pile of shapeless material that in the dim light bore small resemblance to cars—a torrent's driftwood, rather. He clambered down, and was soon standing in icy water, up to his knees. It was then that the scene began to glow; and some fleeting thought of what the horror was, what it was to be, flashed through his mind, and he uttered a scream so terrible it frightened him, and he listened to hear it repeated, not knowing that it was his own voice. He dashed across the creek, climbed a high bank, and then turned and looked back. He saw the broken bridge, the lights of the express train that had stopped on the opposite side; saw men from that train hurrying to the aid of the wreck; saw the flames leaping high, to cut short the work they lighted. Then he wondered how he came where he was, turned, and wandered away; laughing at times, then crying; but, always wondering how and why he, poor Harry Lawton, came to be wandering through the fields, at night, and so cold!

The train which Harry saw standing on the opposite side of the river ravine was the express which had followed his train, and which would have soon passed it on a siding. Among the first express train passengers to clamber down the bank and help in the work of rescue was Isaac Bunton. He was practical, strong and commanding; and was soon directing the work; asking nothing of others in which he did not help; cautioning all to be careful to preserve every article in or near the bodies of the dead, and particularly of those unfortunates who had been in the cars where fire had done the saddest havoc. Before daylight a train came with surgeons, nurses and officials of the railroad. A list of all the saved was made. Harry Lawton's name was not among those. Then the identification of the dead. One poor blackened Thing that had been a human being was taken from what had been the right side of the day coach, near the middle of the car: no other passenger seemed to have been in that seat. "Anything to identify it by?" an official asked. Isaac Bunton listened for the reply. "Nothing but the handle of a valise, gripped in the half-burned hand, and the metal part of the valise clinging to the handle."

"There may be a name on the metal," suggested Mr. Bunton.

An attendant cleaned the blackened metal, while another held close a light. "The initials 'H. L.' are scratched on it, sir."

"It was Harry Lawton, of White River," said Mr. Bunton. "A short time before I took the express I saw him seated in the day coach, on the right-hand side of the car and alone in the seat. I happen to know that he carried a valise with the initials of his name scratched on the metal near the handle. He was a clerk in my office."

"Can you give me the name of anyone we should notify—as to the—er—remains?" said the official.

"He had no relatives that I know of," Mr. Bunton replied. "I shall take it as a favor if you will see that the body has proper burial, and communicate with me in regard to the entire expense." He gave the official his card.

The official read the card by the light of a lantern he carried, and bowed respectfully; for the newspaper of his town had just reported, in a prominent article, that Mr. Isaac Bunton, of White River, was the heavy purchaser of pig-iron, the timely sale of which would enable the local furnace to proceed at once with the promised addition to its works; an improvement which would greatly benefit the toown. So the official respectfully said he would attend to any matter Mr. Bunton intrusted to him; and Mr. Bunton went to the train that was to carry him back to his widowed daughter; thinking of the horror of the fire in the wreck; the fire which had destroyed the lives of so many; consumed their baggage—even the clothes they wore—and everything their baggage, their pockets, contained. Such a thing as a deed, for example.

(To be continued.)

## SINCE BABY CAME.

I love my own dear mother more,
Since baby came.
I understand what once she bore,
Since baby came.
The long, hard nights and weary days,
She knew through all my childhood days,
Since baby came.

I love all other mothers now,
Since baby came.
There seems a halo o'er each now,
Since baby came.
Their hopes, their joy, their grief, their care,
I now can comprehend and share,
Since baby came.

And all the children that I meet,
Since baby came.
Seem far more precious and more sweet,
Since baby came.
A fresher charm for me they hold,
As I watch one small life unfold,
Since baby came.

I honor all true fathers more,
Since baby came.
I know their worth as ne'er before,
Since baby came.
The wealth of love they can bestow,
Their toil, their sacrifice I know,
Since baby came.

My Heavenly Father seems more near,
Since baby came.
His love for me now grows more clear,
Since baby came.
So many things not understood
Reveal themselves through motherhood,
Since baby came.
—Chicago Advance.

**Sideache, Backache, Headache,**

And many other aches to which women are peculiarly subject are generally the result of a diseased condition of the womanly organism. When this diseased condition is cured, sideache, backache, headache, etc., are cured also.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. When these diseases are cured the aches they cause are also cured.

"I will drop you a few lines to-day to let you know that I am feeling well now," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Belleville, Wood Co., West Va. "I feel like a new woman. I took several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have no headache now, no backache, and no pain in my side any more. No bearing-down pain any more. I think that there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's medicine. I thank you very much for what you have done for me—your medicine has done me much good."

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## Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From the Smart Set Publishing Co., 452 Fifth avenue, New York.

Miss Sylvester's Marriaige is an entertaining story of New York society, in which "high class" people are in the majority. The story is attractively told.

The Vulgarians, by Edgar Fawcett, is an entertaining story of a fabulously rich western family which goes to New York to enter society.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West Twenty-third street, New York.

The Victim's Triumph, by Josephine Zeman, is a novel of society life in New York, cleverly told, and well worth reading.

A fifth John Henry book is on the market, which, under the title, "Out for the Coin," tells the story of a hot time in the old town. These small books, encouraged by popularity, have become an established habit of the gentleman who writes under the pen name of Hugh McHugh.

Alain Tanger's Wife, by J. H. Yoxall, is a lively novel of modern life in France, in which political intrigue supplies the leading incidents. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

The Master of Millions, by Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, is a story of Great Britain, South Africa and Australia, and is best described as an old-fashioned novel with numerous complications. The Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago.

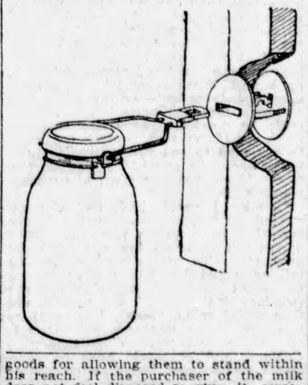
The Sociable Ghost is a book supposed to be screamingly funny, of what a reporter saw and heard underground in Trinity churchyard. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York.

Cirillo, by Effie Douglass-Putnam, is a pretty love story whose scenes are mainly laid in Florence, Italy. Life Publishing Co., New York.

The Tu-Tze's Tower, by Louise Betts Edwards, is a strong and lively tale of unusual adventure in China and Tibet. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.


## LOCK FOR THE MILK JAR.

Who could blame a hungry man for removing a bottle of milk and a loaf of bread from a front doorstep early in the morning to satisfy his wants, especially when the food and drink were so temptingly placed in his way? In the judgment of many, the householder is equally to blame with the man who purloined the



goods for allowing them to stand within his reach. If the purchaser of the milk does not feel disposed to give it away, then the better plan would be to place it under lock and key until such a time as the first one up in the house could take it in from the doorstep. This is just what is intended shall be done, with the aid of the locking device we have here presented, the inventor's idea being that the bottle shall be securely attached to the door, in such a manner that it can be easily removed by the person inside the house, but cannot be taken by a passerby. The lock consists of two slotted plates for opposite faces of the door, with a spring hook between the plates. When the loop formed at the end of the bale on the bottle is inserted in the outer plate the hook rises and then falls into the opening, where it remains, securely locking the bottle until the householder lifts the hook from the inside, removes the bale from the slotted plate and carries the bottle of milk into the house.

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## A LATE SUPPER.

A very steady and serious country gentleman had joined a newly established London West End club, which offered the advantage of bedrooms for country members temporarily in town. When next the squire visited the Modern Babylon he put up for the night at the club, which had in the meantime become extremely fashionable and its hours correspondingly irregular. The squire went to bed at an early hour, when all was quiet and decorous. If there were a racket in the night, he slept through it.

Next morning he came down to breakfast at his usual hour—8 o'clock—but was surprised to find the room in the middle of the dusting process and not a cloth on the tables. While he was gazing helplessly around a sleepy-eyed waiter came up to him.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said apologetically, "but no suppers can be served after half-past seven."—Tit-Bits.


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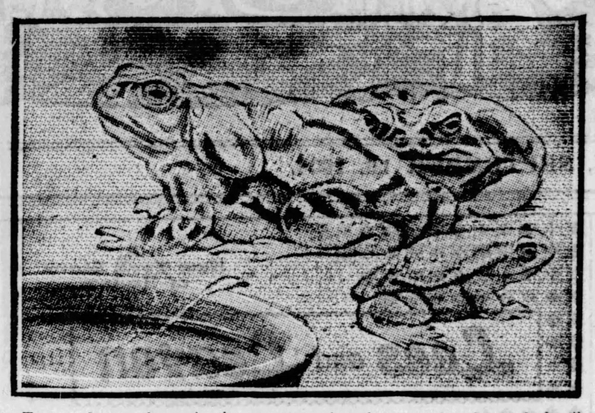
## Here Is Another Enormous Toad



Two toads are shown in the accompanying picture, and truly one looks like an infant beside the other. Yet the small toad is fully grown, whereas its huge companion is still growing and will probably become even larger than it now is. The difference in the size of the animals is accounted for by the fact that one, the small toad, is a native of Europe, while the other was born in South America.

Bufo marinus is the scientific name of the South American toad, a specimen of which was recently imported to Germany and placed in the Berlin aquarium. Herr Bruno Duerigen has studied it carefully there and gives an interesting account of it. It looks a giant, he says, beside the largest European toad, and is more beautifully colored, its upper part being brown and black and its lower part yellow and brown. Its ears are unusually large and it has black eyes. Winter is its dull period, but during the spring and summer it enjoys itself vastly, feasting continually on tiny frogs and worms. It manifests an amazing alertness whenever danger threatens, but at other times is satisfied to enjoy life basking in the sun.

## THE OTHER MAN'S "GIRL."

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

From where they sat on the hillside, they could see the trees bordering the pond in the valley, were tinging with russet and crimson. And beyond trees lay the harvested fields marking the fruition of the year. The green of the earth was tarnished and seemed to be waiting, still and patient, for final dissolution.

The shadows of the boughs were thinning, and now and then a leaf fell softly like a sigh. Nature was resting in her workshop in the hushed pause between summer's requiem and autumn's triumphant, destroying march. The young man and woman resting on the hillside, felt the brooding and the fading. From an orchard near they could hear the ripened apples drop, thudding, to the ground. On the summit of the hill the big hotel was almost deserted, its flags were furled, and the cottages were being closed for the winter. Tomorrow the people and the life and the gaiety would all be gone, and tonight the Other Man was coming. The quickening and spell of summer were passing, and in common with the things sprung from the soil, the young man and woman faced the beginning of the end.

They were facing, too, the realization that it sometimes happens the most longed-for things of life dwindle and lose their desirability when one at last has them in grasp. Neither had spoken for several moments. When the man began to talk, the girl's nerves quivered like the strings of a violin set to vibrating by an unskilled hand.

"Tonight John is coming. He is a good fellow. Shall I tell him?" he said disconnectedly.

The girl made no answer save for a sharp, intaking of her breath. Neither wanted to confess to the other what they had in mind, and neither was quite sure of what the other was thinking. The man looked at the girl, not with his former delight of possession, but with the eye of one who views a beautiful picture of another's owning. He was a tall man and she was nearly his equal in height, with the strong throat and long sweep of lines of Rosetti's women.

The man had always been used to taking what he wanted, and, when he met the girl, her beauty and magnetic personality attracted him as no other woman had ever attracted him before. He wanted her and he forgot she was the promised wife of the friend who had made them known to each other.

"I can't get away from business this summer," the Other Man had told him, "and I wish you would look after Margaret a little, since you will be both in the same place. She's a great girl and you're a good fellow and I want you to know each other. Then you see, it's always pleasanter for a girl to have a right hand man to do things for her. I can't be there myself, but you can be my substitute. You lucky dog," he added with a laugh which held a note of wistfulness, "so fatally handsome and so shamelessly rich."

This was how it began, and the careless promise the man made to his friend became his keenest wish after he met Margaret. His impetuosity, his open admiration and absolute devotion had their effect. Then his lavish use of money made everything so easy. Without actual design, he undermined his friend with disparaging criticisms, uttered casually, seemingly with kindly intention and regret for his disadvantages. In his own heart he believed that his wealth made him more worthy of Margaret than the Other Man who was poor and had his fortune to gain by his own exertions.

The last barrier went down after a two weeks' acquaintance and almost constant companionship. The wail of strings and the sob of reeds, floating out in swaying, dreamy, waltz music from the hotel ballroom, and the moonshine glimmer helped to do the mischief. Without knowing how it happened, Margaret found herself standing in the shadow of the trees, held close in the man's strong arms, and listening, lost to all else, to his protestations and pleadings.

Carried away by the intensity of their infatuation, she had promised recklessly to break her promise to John. She would write and tell him tomorrow. With the morrow's sun, came the saner vision of daylight. She put off writing the letter and they drifted, believing themselves happy, and shutting out or glossing over the unpleasant features of the situation.

Throughout the summer they ate the lotus, living in the dreams it wrought, until a letter from the unsuspecting Other Man, saying he had arranged to take a vacation long enough to spend a day in the country with Margaret and to travel with her back to the city, brought the shock of awakening.

The man discovered he had a conscience which could rise up and smite him. He found himself looking at Margaret as the dearest possession of another's which he had stolen. That other was his friend, and the taste of possession grew bitter.

Margaret remembered her unfaith to her first love. Doubt crept in to weaken peace and fear whispered of wrecked happiness. Under the new emotions, they tried to preserve their old manner and their old content in each other's presence, but they knew it was a pretence and they knew the pretence was a failure.

No one can act or tell lies without being eventually found out, and, though in their disillusion they played their parts well, they were finding out each other.

When the day came for John's arrival, they had gone from the hotel for a walk and had wandered to the hillside, vaguely forming plans for a final explanation.

"It is good to win a woman, but it is sometimes better to lose her," the man thought in his conscience-stricken moments. He would keep his word to Margaret if it was what she wanted. He cared much for her still, but he hoped she would return to John and let him, as John's friend, win back to his fealty and honor.

"Shall I tell him?" he questioned again, after waiting until he was impatient for Margaret's answer.

Ashamed because she must appear weak and vacillating, Margaret could only say helplessly: "Oh, I don't know what we should do."

She compelled the man to take the initiative.

"Have you—have we made a mistake, Margaret?" he dared to ask.

"You should have thought of that before," she flashed.

"Yes, I should, he admitted humbly, "but I was mad about you."

Margaret noted his use of the word "was" and her heart grew lighter.

"Can't we be just friends," she ventured, "good, true friends? John would like it," she added shyly, with a smile breaking the grave line of her lips.

He knew her wish at last and understood her answer.

"Always friends, Margaret, always friends, though we can be nothing dearer. John's a good fellow; I'm sorry," he said meaningly.

"I'm sorry, too," she sighed.

Once more they were grave and thoughtful until Margaret in her turn asked, this time with a different significance in the question: "Shall you tell him or shall I, about—about this summer?" she spoke the last hurriedly and looked at him with appealing eyes.

"Must he know? I will tell him if you think it right. John is easy-going and gentle-natured, but—"

"Yes, but easy-going men can be terrible when they are aroused," Margaret interrupted. "You must not tell him!" she exclaimed.

"Shall you, Margaret?"

"I don't know, I don't know," she confessed.

They stayed together for a short time longer, keeping their conversation away from that which was uppermost in their minds. At last Margaret got to her feet and turned to climb the hill to the hotel.

"Good-bye," she said, holding out her hand. "No, don't come with me. I would rather be alone," she told him with a firmness that forced obedience.

The man took her hand and held it tenderly. Memories of the near past came crowding. After all, now that the flush of enthusiasm, born of doing that he thought was right had passed, it was hard to let her go. Why should he? He could make her happy. She was going out of his life and the future seemed a blank.

"Margaret," he murmured; "Margaret!"

She saw the indecision in his face.

"No, no," she whispered, drawing away, "no, no. Good-bye."

"Good-bye," he echoed.

He watched her ascending the hill, her tall, graceful figure bent forward with the toil of her steps. Again his thoughts turned to John, and he felt sure the girl's thoughts were as his.

"Margaret!" he called before she was out of hearing.

She stopped in the path and looked back over her shoulder. He went a little way up the hill.

"Margaret," he said, "it would make John very unhappy if he knew; ought you to tell him?"

## TO COOK BEAFSTEAK.

All beefsteaks and chops should be handled without having a fork stuck into them. Punctures allow the juice to escape. Beefsteaks and chops should be dipped for a moment into boiling water just before being cooked. This contracts and closes the surface, enabling it to retain juices. Beefsteaks for the family should be cut one and a quarter inches at one edge and taper in thickness to half an inch at the other. This, when cooked, enables the carver to serve rare, medium or well done portions, as desired. The round of tender beef cuts well flavored steaks; it is much cheaper than the loin and if properly cut and cooked is equally good. Before dipping in scalding water make several through and through incisions three inches long at regular intervals. In these insert thick slices of kidney fat or suet. Dip and broil over wood coals if possible; if these cannot be had heat a frying pan very hot and butter it, place the steak in it, cover and cook quickly over a hot fire.—Delineator.


## TRIP THAT PAID.

**Ten Miles to Get a Package of Postum.**

Some sufferers won't turn over a hand to help themselves but there are others to whom health is worth something. A German woman living in the country made a 10 mile trip to get a package of Postum. She was well repaid, for it brought health and happiness in return.

A translation of the good frau's letter says: "From a child I had been used to drinking coffee daily but the longer I continued drinking it the worse I felt. I suffered with heart trouble, headaches and dizziness. Then I had such an uneasy feeling around my heart that I often thought death to be near.

"I gave up drinking coffee and tried hot water but that did not taste good and I did not get well. Then I read some letters from people who had been helped by Postum Food Coffee and I determined to try it."

"I had to go 10 miles, to get a package but I went. I prepared it carefully according to directions and we have used it now in our family for nearly two years, drinking it twice a day. It agrees well with all of us. My heart and bowel troubles slowly but surely disappeared, it is seldom that I ever have a headache, my nerves are steady and strong again and I am otherwise strong and well. My husband has been lately cured of his sick headaches since we threw coffee out of our home and have used Postum. Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."


## The Farmstead

**Questions for Answers.**

Will some one give some information about ferrets? The rats are about to take this country. How are they to be handled in using them? In ridding a barn or crib, do you have to canvass about them, or will they come to their coop when done with rats?—C., Douglas, Kan.

Will someone give me a remedy to kill St. John on horses? I have a fine mare that has St. John, and I have tried several things, but have failed to cure.—W., Johnson City, Tenn.

What ails my shoats? They droop around and will not eat. The first one would vomit and had diarrhea, but it recovered. The second one sick did not vomit nor have diarrhea. It is sick yet, and has been for over two weeks. The third one was sick one day and that evening it dragged its hind parts. The next morning it was dead. The fourth and fifth ones were sick about four days and died. I cut one open and found blisters on its intestines. The sixth was sick but one day. I opened it, but could find nothing wrong. The seventh died after three days. It would vomit, but had no diarrhea. I have others sick. What is it and how can it be cured?—F., Miller City, Ohio.

Will some reader tell me what will cure a dog that has the mange? Has had it for two or three years. Want to hear soon as possible. He is a good dog and we want to keep him.—M., French Lick, Ind.

Will some farmer tell me the best method of ridding the farm of cockle burrs?—C., Bazile Mills, Neb.

Will some Blade reader please give a remedy for bog spavin? I have been a reader of your valuable paper a long time and am very much interested in it.—H. Mendon, Mich.

Will some breeder tell me what constitutes a standard bred horse of the coach or draft variety? Or is there no standard for them?—V., Topeka, Kan.

Will readers of The Blade please advise of the condition of the potato crop in the various potato sections of the United States, especially in Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota?—F., Eagle, New York.

**Cannot Publish This.**

Editor Farmstead: Will some of the readers of the Farmstead please inform me through the columns of your valuable department of the address of some firm or parties of whom I can procure——

The editor of the Farmstead is not allowed to print such requests, nor answer them, for the reason that it would be free advertising to the dealers in such things.

**Transplantihg Pines.**

Editor Farmstead: For C., Meadow View, Va.: The trouble with your pines was presumably that you allowed the roots to get dry. Five or ten minutes' exposure to the air is fatal. The resin in the bark of the roots is changed by this drying, they say. Have a sled or wagon so fitted up that you can instantly cover every root with damp soda, wet straw, wet sacking, etc., and keep them wet until the holes are ready for the trees. Then plant and cover at once, pouring in water if the soil is dry. Plant in this way, and you will succeed in fall, winter, spring or summer, for aught I know, though I never tried the last.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

**Macaroni Wheat.**

Editor Farmstead: Please tell me whether the macaroni wheat is a spring wheat, and whether it is adapted to the state of Indiana.—C., Williamsport, Ind.

Macaroni wheat is a spring variety, we believe. Whether it is adapted to Indiana we do not know. The great thing that recommends its cultivation in the Northwest is the fact that it can be grown successfully on ground that will not grow the other kinds of wheat. Thus tens of thousands of acres of Dakota and Montana prairies that are now thought to be good only for cattle ranges may be transformed into vast plains of waving golden grain. We also learn from Prof. Jas. H. Shephard, of the Agricultural College at Brookings, and Prof. Mark A. Carleton, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, that the experiments made with seed imported from Europe in 1901 and 1902 have met with remarkable success, and that macaroni wheat has already proved a big money-maker for the farmers of South Dakota.

About 150,000 acres were sown to macaroni wheat last year by farmers, who report yields of 20 and 30 bushels to the acre, although the season was unfavorable because of insufficient rain. In certain sections the crop was damaged by hail, but even under those conditions the yield was about 80 per cent more than that from ordinary wheat. Where the latter ran 12 bushels to the acre, the former, upon the same soil, and adjoining fields, at all, and the value of the celery produced was $118.30. Plot two received 300 yielded 20 and often 22 bushels, and under particularly favorable circumstances harvested as high as 32 and 35 bushels. One farmer reported 39 bushels to the acre.

The macaroni wheat brings a better price than the ordinary, and is in great demand at mills in New York and Pennsylvania where special grades of flour are manufactured for macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and other pastes. Until now these mills have been compelled to import the same and pay a duty upon it on top of the transportation charges. South Dakota farmers enjoy the advantage of that protection. It is estimated that the macaroni makers of the United States now consume 15,000,000 bushels a year and can absorb as much as 50,000,000 bushels. This estimate does not take into consideration the consumption for bread, which, it is claimed, is more nutritious and quite as palatable when made from macaroni wheat.

**Bloody Milk.**

Editor Farmstead—For B., of Kennedy, N. Y.: Bloody milk such as you describe often arises from a slight bruise or the like on the udder, caused by jumping a fence, running, etc., and it is likely to get well without treatment. Medicines are often given for such slight ailments and the remedies get credit for cures that would have occurred without them just as well.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

**Nitrate of Soda as Fertilizer.**

It is natural to suppose that any man on earth would rush in to take advantage of an opportunity whereby an investment of $1 would bring him a return in cold cash of something more than $39. Wouldn't you? But few are taking advantage of this greatest of get-rich-quick offers, and notwithstanding it is recognized for by one of the most profound and reliable agricultural authorities in the world. The plan is set forth in bulletin No. 71 of the New Jersey Experiment station, and Professor J. Voorhees, director of that institution, is the author of the booklet.

This bulletin gives in detail experiments in the application to the soil of nitrate of soda, and the results attained thereby. Field experiments were made on forage crops and on market garden crops, covering a period of years. It is not too much to say that the dry facts regarding these experiments read as interestingly as a novel, while their value to practical agriculture and horticulture are incalculable. Not only was there direct financial returns of the order indicated at the beginning of this article, but crops so treated with nitrates were improved in edible quality and in marketable value aside from the increased output.

The author of the pamphlet calls attention to the fact that the development and growth of the soiling system of feeding dairy cows has made the question of the continuous supply of green forage a very important one, both from the standpoint of the number of crops that may be used for the purpose and of their profitable growth. Few dairymen nowadays but grow large quantities of green stuff in the form of rye, clover, corn, cowpeas, etc., to help out pasturage in dry times, and the number who practice soiling the season through steadily increases as result of higher priced lands. Soiling simply means the cutting and feeding to stock of forage crops in a green state. One of the strongest arguments put forward in favor of soiling over pasturage is that smaller areas are required for supplying the needs of the animals.

This argument, Professor Voorhees points out, is quite as strong in favor of proper manuring or fertilizing, because the larger yields obtained result virtually in decreasing the area required for producing the food for a definite number of animals.

The experiments with nitrate of soda upon four different forage crops at the New Jersey station resulted in an increased yield of from 27.6 per cent. to 96.6 per cent.; or, in other words, for a specified requirement the area needed was virtually decreased in these proportions. Think of the meaning of figures of that nature; they mean that under improved methods in even such matters as raising feed for live stock 500 acres may be made to do the work now being done by 1,000 acres.

But this is not all. Professor H. W. Mumford, of the Illinois university, in one of his recent bulletins called attention to the fact that palatability was one of the prime essentials to digestibility and assimilability; that feeds that were attractive to the palate were much more readily digested and were of much greater feeding value in consequence than these which did not possess this quality.

Professor Voorhees declares that one of the remarkable results of his experiments with nitrate of soda was in the improved edible quality not only of the forage crops but of the truck grown for market as well.

He says that not only is yield increased in the proportions given, but the crops grown with the added nitrate matured more slowly, remained more succulent and palatable for a longer period, and thus could be used for a longer time than those grown without the nitrate.

This was found to be particularly noticeable in the experiments with rye, the finest of the forage crops, and one which hardens rapidly after coming into head. On the plot of rye fertilized with nitrate the crop headed from three to five days later than upon the unfertilized one, which resulted in lengthening the period of time during which the fodder could be used as green forage. In the case of barnyard millet the succulence was also maintained for several days longer in the crop on the nitrated plot.

But it was in the application of the nitrate of soda to garden crops that the most remarkable results were accomplished, and here it was that the professor succeeded in making $25 out of $1. Experiments were made with carrots, cabbage, cucumbers and celery. In all the experiments the results were remarkable and are too detailed to give in full here. However, an account of the work done in the case of celery will be given.

Five plots were employed in the experiment. In plots one and two no nitrates were used 100 pounds of soda in two applications, costing altogether $6.75, and the value of the celery per acre was $394.80. Plot three received the same quantity of the same cost as plot two, but the nitrate was put on in three applications; value of crop, $381.50 per acre. Plots four and five received 400 pounds of soda at a cost of $8 per plot, number four getting its soda in two applications and number five in three applications; respectively the value of the crops per acre was $371.50 and $348. The gains from the use of the nitrate of soda ranged from $186.50 on plat two to $263 on plot three, an average of $233.25 per acre.

The cost of the nitrate of soda and its application in relation to increased yield is of first importance. Professor Voorhees says that the value of the nitrate in increased crop was $62.16 per hundred when 500 pounds were used in two equal dressings, and $67.50 per hundred when the same amount was used in three equal dressings. In the case of the larger application, 600 pounds, the value was $63.00 per hundred when used in two dressings, and when used in three dressings $58.62 per hundred.

The increase in crop illustrates very strikingly the very large returns that may be expected from the proper application of the needed nitrogen upon crops of a high commercial and a low fertility value. The results of the experiment give abundant evidence of the importance of the liberal use of active plant food. The results obtained show that for each $1 invested upon plot two there was a return of $27.63 over and above and for each $1 invested upon plot three a return of $39.05 per acre; on plots four and five the returns per acre of $1 invested were $28.13 and $25.47 respectively.

The other very important point shown by this experiment says Prof. Voorhees, is the effect of the nitrate upon the salable quality of the product. The number of "prime" roots upon plot one, which the lowest, was sufficient to have made the value of the crop $177.45 greater had the quality been such as to command the highest market price.

The number upon plot two was greater than upon any other plot, yet because the crop was not sufficiently mature (solid) the prices received were 20 per cent less than those received for the other plots, three, four and five, making the total value of the crop the lowest of any of the nitrate plots. The absence of nitrate or its imperfect use thus resulted in great decrease in crop values.

The nitrate used on plot two, while equal in quantity, was put on earlier in the season in larger quantities at a time than on plot three, thus not permitting as uniform a distribution throughout the season and consequently even absorption by the plants.

The time of application of nitrate of soda as to top dressing for spring crops will depend upon the season, says Prof. Voorhees, but should preferably be applied as soon as spring growth has well started. If possible, the application should be made just preceding or after a rain, in order that the salt may be immediately dissolved and carried to the roots of the plants, though it should be applied only when the foliage is dry.

The purpose is to get as much of the nitrogen into the plant as possible; thus it should be applied as soon as active growth of forage crops is a green state. As plot two, but the nitrate was put on in three applications; value of crop, $381.50 per acre. Plots four and five received 400 pounds of soda at a cost of $8 per plot, number four getting its soda in two applications and number five in three applications; respectively the value of the crops per acre was $371.50 and $348. The gains from the use of the nitrate of soda ranged from $186.50 on plat two to $263 on plot three, an average of $233.25 per acre.

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## The Secret of Mormon Power.

The coming national irrigation congress at Ogden, Utah, September 15-18, directs attention to the remarkable system of irrigation and community building found today in Utah. The bountifully yielding small irrigated farms of that state have furnished a theme for many interesting articles. In fact the Mormon people have supplied a perennial topic of discussion since they first came into prominence half a century ago. Volumes have been written about them, while many other volumes might be filled with the magazine and newspaper articles which have been published on the same subject. And yet of all that has been said the smallest possible proportion has touched the real secret of their power.

It does not lie in their peculiar religious doctrine and practice, nor is it explained by the perfection of their organization or the dominance of theocracy in secular affairs, except as these have been incidental to the realization of another and much more substantial fact.

The Mormons owe their success, their constant growth and enduring hold upon their people—in a single word, their power—to the fact that they are deeply rooted in the soil. From the moment that the first small party of pioneers lighted the first campfire by the banks of City Creek, July 27, 1849, their policy has been to get possession of the land and to make that land yield up to them, individually and collectively, a living and a competence.

Brigham Young and his successors down to the present hour have been guided by the true instinct of empire-builders. They grasped at the beginning, and have held throughout their history the great truth that the earth is the source of all wealth and that neither man nor communities can be poor or helpless so long as they have firm foothold on the soil.

But this was only a part of their wisdom. The other part was the fact that they divided the land among a multitude of small proprietors. According to the census returns, the average farm in Utah is twenty-seven acres. As many large ranches were included in the average, it is obvious that there must have been many which were of even smaller dimensions, and this is the fact. It is not uncommon to find people living comfortably on two or three acres, while some of the most famous families, like the Woodruffs, have lived for nearly two generations on a twenty-acre place.

Utah lies in a high altitude and a northern latitude. It has real winter for several months in the year. Its growing season is not much longer than that of New England. How, then, can its people live and prosper on very small farms?

The explanation is in a single word—irrigation. And irrigation is an endless miracle. It confers industrial independence and social equality on communities that know how to live in accordance with its laws. It has made the people of Utah rich, powerful and impregnable, in an economic sense. It will do as much for tens of millions more in the next twenty-five years, if it has a chance.

The Mormons have grown steadily for nearly sixty years, and are growing today, because of their policy of irrigation, co-operation and home making. Its enemies have persistently refused to open their eyes to this luminous fact. To the man who asks for a home, they offer a tract—not a t

## Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

### In the Departments.

Will you please tell me the names of all the different departments of the United States government and sub-departments of each one?—G. W. W., Emerald, O.

There are nine departments in the national government, each in charge of a cabinet officer—the departments of state, treasury, war, navy, interior, agriculture, commerce, justice and postoffice.

Each department divides its work among as many bureaus or divisions as the matters under its charge requires. The state department has seven office bureaus—diplomatic, consular, indexes and archives accounts, foreign commerce, rolls and library, and appointments.

The treasury department has a very complex make-up. First, it has ten divisions—appointment, bookkeeping and warrants, public moneys, customs, revenue cutter service, stationery and printing, loans and currency, mail and files, of special agents, and a miscellaneous division. Other branches of the treasury department are the supervising architect's office, bureau of engraving and printing, secret service division, bureau of statistics, life-saving service, comptroller of the treasury, register of the treasury, auditor for the treasury, auditor for the war department, auditor for the interior department, auditor for the navy department, auditor for the state and other departments, auditor for the postoffice department, treasurer of the United States, comptroller of the currency, commissioner of internal revenue, director of the mint, office of steamboaat inspection, lighthouse board, coast and geodetic survey, marine hospital service and bureau of immigration. The work of each of these is indicated by its title.

The war department includes five office divisions—correspondence, requisition and accounts, supply, record and appointments. Besides this, it has the headquarters of the general staff, offices of the adjutant general, inspector general, judge advocate general, quartermaster general, commissary general, surgeon general, paymaster general, chief of engineers, chief of ordnance, chief signal officer, record and pension office, office of public buildings and grounds in Washington, and the office of the Washington aqueduct.

The department of justice has, besides the attorney general, six assistant attorneys general, the solicitor general, solicitor of internal revenue, solicitor for department of state and a number of inferior attorneys.

The postoffice department duties are divided among four assistant postmasters general. The first has the divisions of postoffice supplies, free delivery, salaries and allowances, correspondence, the money order system and the dead letter office. The second has the contract, the inspection and the mail equipment divisions, the superintendent of railway adjustment, the railway mail service, and the foreign mails. The third has six divisions—finance, postage stamp, registered letter, files and mails, classification and redemption; the postage stamp agent, postal card agent and stamped envelope agent. The fourth has three divisions—appointments, bonds and commissions of postmasters, and that of inspectors and mail depredations.

The navy department has the bureaus of ordnance, equipment, navigation, yards and docks, supplies and accounts, steam engineering, medicine and surgery, and of construction and repair; the office of naval intelligence, hydrographic office, office of the judge advocate general, naval war records and library, bureau of inspection and survey, nautical almanac, naval examining board, naval retiring board, board of medical examiners, naval observatory and headquarters of the marine corps.

The interior department has divisions of appointment, disbursing, lands and railroads, Indians, patents, pension appeals and stationery and printing. It also has the general land office, patent office, bureau of pensions, office of Indian affairs, office of education, office of commissioner of railroads, office of the geological survey and the census office.

The department of agriculture includes the weather bureau, bureau of animal industry, divisions of statistics, foreign markets, chemistry, entomology, forestry, botany, agrostology, pomology, vegetable physiology and pathology, soils, seeds, accounts and publications ;the office of experiment stations, biological survey, office of public road inquiries and library. Addresses are prohibited by the rules above.

### Five Sundays in February.

What year did February have five Sundays?—J. P. M., Alumine, Va.

Of course it can happen only in a leap year, and when the month begins on Sunday. Then the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th are Sundays, making five in the month. This happened in 1784, 1824, 1852 and 1880, in the last century, and will occur in 1920, 1948 and 1976 in the present one.

### The Virgin Mary.

Please tell me through the Question Bureau of your great paper what was the end of the Virgin Mary? Where was she buried? What was the real name of her son Jesus? Did Jesus have any brothers or sisters? If so, what were their names and occupations?—D. M., Lake Nebagamon, Wis.

Very little is told of the Virgin Mary in the Scriptures. We know she was of the tribe of Judah and family of David, from Luke i, 32, and Romans i, 3. She had a sister named also Mary—see John xix, 25; and she was connected with Elizabeth by marriage—see Luke i, 36. Her betrothal to Joseph, and the circumstances of the birth of Christ, are related in the gospels. From the time the ministry of Jesus commenced, she is mentioned but four times, as we are: 1.—The marriage at Cana, John ii. 2.—The attempt which she and his brothers made to speak to him, Matt. xii, 46; Mark iii, 21,31; Luke viii, 19. 3.—At the crucifixion. 4.—The days succeeding the ascension, Acts i, 14. All of the remainder of her life is unknown. The legends concerning it are considered by modern investigators as being without foundation. No one knows where she was buried.

Her first-born son was named Jesus. In those days, among those people, surnames were not in general use. It is the same name as Joshua. The word "Christ" means "anointed," and it was not a name of Jesus, but a mere appellation, given by his followers.

That Mary had other children is evident from various allusions in the gospels. Jesus is called her "first-born son," Matthew i, 25; Luke ii, 7. These gospels were written long after, and the fact that Jesus is called the first-born implies other children. In Matthew xii, 46, 47, we are told of his mother and his brothers desiring speak with him. See also Mark iii, 31, 32, and Luke viii, 19, 20. In John ii, 12, Jesus, his mother, brothers and disciples went to Capernaum. John viii, 3, refers to his brothers; verse 5 says that they did not believe in him; verse 10 shows that he went to the feast of tabernacles, after refusing to go with his brothers. The latter are not mentioned as believers until Acts i, 14. His sisters are mentioned in Mark vi, 3. The four brothers named in this verse appear not to be his real brothers, but his cousins, the sons of his mother's sister, the wife of Cleopas, whose name also seems to have been Mary. This point, however, is disputed.

### The Mound Builders.

Please give a sketch of the mound builders, including when and from whence they came, their last known whereabouts and something of their domestic life, habits, etc.—C. A. S., Hixton, Wis.

No one knows where they came from, or when. In fact, we know nothing of them except from the mounds they have left, and what we find in them and their graves, in the way of tools, weapons, ornaments, etc. The Indians could give no information as to who had built the mounds.

From their work and remains, including skulls and skeletons, it is extremely probable they were of the same race as the Indians themselves. Even at the time the whites were settling the Mississippi valley the Natchez tribe of Indians built burial mounds, the same as the mound builders. The latter were evidently no further advanced in civilization than the Indians. They had no written language, for no inscriptions are found. They knew no metals except native copper from the Lake Superior region. Their implements and weapons were of stone, and they used bows and arrows and spears, just as the Indians did before the whites came.

A vast deal of foolish and unfounded speculation has been written about the mound builders. There is nothing to show mathematical knowledge in planning their mounds. The circles are not true, their structures with straight sides are not accurate. There is no evidence that they were a great nation; on the contrary, they were probably composed of scattered tribes, like the Indians, and no nearer civilization than the latter. The best book on them is the "Archaeological History of Ohio," published by the Ohio State Historical and Archaeological Society, Columbus, Ohio.

### The Campbellite Church.

Who established the Campbellite church, when and where?—M. H. M., Rio Vista, Texas.

The church was founded by Alexander Campbell, born in Ireland in 1786, died in Bethany, West Virginia, 1866. He came to the United States in 1809, became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Washington Co., Pa. He became dissatisfied with the beliefs of that church, holding that the Bible should be the sole creed. His father joined him, and in 1810 they founded a new society at Brush Run, Pa. From this grew the denomination known as "Disciples of Christ," or Campbellites.

### John Wesley.

Will you please give us a sketch of John Wesley? I have heard it stated that he was never a member of the Methodist church. Is this correct?—W. P., Reid, W. Va.

John Wesley was born at Epworth, England, in 1703, died in 1791. He studied at Oxford, and was ordained priest in the Church of England in 1728. While at Oxford he, his brother Charles and others, formed a club for religious study. Because of their rigid habits they were called "Methodists" in ridicule by their fellow students. In 1735 Wesley accompanied Gen. Oglethorpe to Georgia, as missionary chaplain, and spent two years and four months preaching to the colonists. He later took up evangelistic work, still remaining an ordained minister of the English church. He organized the first Methodist society in Bristol in 1739. In his ministry of more than 50 years, he traveled about 4,500 miles every year, preaching two to four times each day. Under this ministry, he developed the great religious society now known as the Methodists.

We do not understand what you mean by his never being a "member" of the Methodist church, as he was its founder; but he remained all his life an ordained minister of the Church of England.

### Origin of Man.

Did God create other men beside Adam? I have heard of books that teach he made other men, besides Adam's creation. Please tell me what you can about it.—S. H., Winterville, Miss.

Such questions we are reluctant to take up, for to answer them is always to hurt the feelings of some very good and worthy people. So we submitted the question to a minister of a Methodox Protestant denomination, and asked him to give a brief answer embodying the views of Christians who take that side. Here is his answer:

"The book of Genesis is the legendary history of the Jews, and their legend of the origin of the world. It is nowhere commanded that we shall yield implicit belief in its statements. My view is that it is simply the history of the origin of the Jews, and that it is not necessary to believe that all the different races of men sprang from Adam. No man with an education can believe the world was created in six literal days; and if we explain these six days as vast periods of time, each many thousands of years in length, we can certainly use a similar method regarding the origin of man."

### Josephus and Jesus.

In The Blade of July 30, in answer to question asked by C. A. H., of Canasergaga, N. ., you say, "All that we know of the life of Jesus is embraced in the New Testament. No historical writer of the age in which He lived mentions Him." In book 18, chapter 3, of Josephus's Antiquities of the Jews, he refers to Jesus.—J. F., Hilgard, Ore.

Regarding the reference in Josephus, the only question is whether it is entirely spurious, or only a part. It was a custom of Christian writers of a later day to interpolate spurious passages, so as to make their case stronger. The following is the entire passage. The portions in parenthesis are those which all Christian theologians of today regard as spurious:

"At this time appeared a certain Jesus, a wise man (if indeed he may be called a man, for he was a worker of miracles, a teacher of such man as receive the truth with joy), and he drew to himself many Jews( also of the Greeks. This was the Christ). And when, at the instigation of the chief men, Pilate condemned him to the cross, those who at first loved him did not desert him, (For he appeared to them alive on the third day, according as the holy prophets had declared this and countless others marvels of him.) To th's day, the sect of Christiars, called after him, still exists."

Josephus was born after the death of Jesus -about A. D. 37, and died about 100. The only possible value the quotation could have, even were it certainly genuine, would be to prove that such a person as Jesus existed; and that does not need proof.

The only heathen writer of the first century who mentions Jesus is Tacitus, the Roman historian, born about A. D. 55, died about 117. Tacitus tells that Jesus had been put to death by the order of Tiberius by the procurator Pontius Pilate, and that his religion, which he terms a "deadly superstition," "though crushed for a time, burst forth again, not only throughout Judea, in which it sprang up, but even in Rome, the common reservoir of all streams of wickedness and infamy."

With these exceptions, there is no non-Christian writer of the first century who mentions Jesus, and the above gives the extent of that mention. All the history of Christ comes from Christian sources—from the gospels, in fact, for the apocryphal gospels are not worthy of credence; besides, they were written later, probably, than the canonical gospels.

### Man Originally Savage.

In the Question Bureau for August 30, under the heading "Ages of Man," you say: "Man originally savage," and that has been painfully civilizing himself, and growing upward through the circling centuries." Is your theory consistent with the revealments of archaeology in the valleys of the Nile and Euphrates?—W. D., Wyandotte, Cala.

This is not "our" theory, nor is it a theory at all, but a fact. The most interesting discoveries in the Nile valley within the past dozen years have been of relics, skeletons, flint and stone implements and utensils, etc., of primitive man in Egypt; and relics of the aboriginal savages in Western Asia have also been found. The same is true of Greece, Italy and other countries.

### Fallacies About Money.

Here is a newspaper clipping: "Deposits in savings banks foot up $10,000,000,000—and the treasury report for August shows that only $2,695,440,174 has ever been issued by the government since its foundation, including all that has been melted up, shipped abroad, burned and lost, and hoarded in the United States treasury and in safety boxes and deposited in national and private banks. And the fool people cannot see the cheat. Well, they ought to be skinned. How can that which does not exist be deposited?" What is the truth of this?—J. H. E., North Robinson, Ohio.

The ignoramus who wrote it seems to have no idea of the functions of money or the methods of finance. He makes the absurd blunder of supposing that there must be as much actual currency as there are deposits in banks. This would be necessary if money could be used once, and only once. The deposits in savings banks were all made in actual money, but not all at once, in one day, nor even in one year. That money is not held idle in the vaults, but is paid out for bonds or in other investments, and goes right back into circulation again. It is used over and over and over again, in all kinds of payments. A factory pays off its hands. The men buy clothing, food, etc., and the money is placed in bank by the merchants who receive it, and is paid out again on checks, thus keeping constantly in circulation. Some of these foolish people ought to inform themselves on a few plain facts before they commit their folly to paper.

### Sheridan's Ride.

Editor Question Bureau: M. W. C., of Oxford, Ia., in The Blade of August 27, says that Sheridan's ride in person says that it was not until he had gone a mile out of Winchester, and about 9 o'clock, when he first heard the "rumble and grumble and roar." Greeley's American Conflict, second volume, page 613, says "he arrived at the front at 10 a. m." So, according to M. W. S.'s statement that the army was only 14 miles from Winchester when Sheridan arrived, he only rode 13 miles in a hurry, and did it in about one hour.

The American Conflict says, on page 614, Vol. 2: "The enemy had ceased to press him. The current notion that our army instantly faced to the front, charged and routed the exultant foe, does justice neither to Sheridan nor to facts. The defeated were not thus easily converted into conquerors. Sheridan met his crest-fallen, shattered battalions without a word of reproach, but joyously, inspiringly, swinging his cap and shouting to the stragglers as he rode rapidly past them: 'Face the other way, boys! We are going back to our camp! We are going to lick them out of their boots!' Most of them obeyed, as the weaker will submit to the stronger. * * He rode for two hours along that line gathering information, and studying the ground, while he rapidly and cheerfingly talked to his soldiers. 'Boys, if I had been here this would not have happened.' * * Finally they began to doubt that they had been beaten at all." Page 615 says: "In fact, Early's army was virtually destroyed. And this victory, snatched from the jaws of defeat, affords one of the very few instances in which an army thoroughly beaten in the morning, is even more thoroughly victorious in the evening, though it has meantime been reinforced by but a single man."—C. V., Winona, O.

### Can't You See the Joke?

I am told that a silver dollar made in 1884 would pay the transportation to and from the world's fair. Is this true?—M. G., Langsville, O.

No single dollar of any year will pay the bill, of course. The whole thing is a gag. The way it is put by a joker is this:

"If you have 1884 dollars they will pay your expenses to the world's fair at St. Louis."

Of course $1,884 will, and more. The gag is gotten off in many different ways, but all hinge on the same thing—speaking of as many dollars as there are units in some date, and leading the hearer to suppose he is speaking of one dollar of that date.

This is the fifth time we have answered a similar question. Please, friends, don't be so silly.

### Tobacco.

By dampening tobacco so as to bring it in working order, do the constituents of the tobacco undergo a change? Does tobacco weigh more when in order than when dry? If so, what is the gain per cwt? Does tobacco absorb moisture? There is a controversy about this,—C. M. B., Thomasville, N. C.

Yes. The change is due to the growth of certain bacteria. Moisture favors the development of these germs, hence the tobacco is dampened. The effect of the bacterial action is the development of certain chemical substances that alter the taste and odor of the tobacco. The same thing takes place in the ripening of cream before churning, or in the ripening of cheese. Whether there is any change in the weight of the tobacco, due to this process, we do not know. Certainly tobacco absorbs moisture, like all other vegetable products, it has to be dampened to be worked, otherwise it would be too brittle to handle.

### Half Votes.

"In the Republican national convention held in St. Louis in 1896, McKinley received a total vote of 661½ on the first ballot; Reed, 84½; Quay, 61½; Morton, 58; Allison, 35½; Cameron, 1. How was the half vote cast for each of four candidate?"—E. H. S., Benton City, Mo.

On the first ballot, unless it is known that a nomination is certain, it is frequently the case that a state delegation divides its vote among two or more candidates, generally by way of compliment. As the number of delegates from any state, in Republican national conventions, is always twice the number of senators and representatives that state has in congress, the number of delegates is always even, and hence to divide the state's vote between two would not give a fraction of a vote. For instance, Ohio has 21 representatives and 2 senators—23 in all She has therefore 46 votes in a national convention. If she divided this in a complimentary vote, each would get 23 votes. But if she divided it among four candidates, each would get 11½ votes. We have not the figures by states of the first ballot at St. Louis, but evidently at least one state divided its vote in this way.

### Egyptian Papyrus.

What characters were used by the ancient Egyptians, and on what did they write?—S. M. L., Hiawassee, Ga.

The Egyptians wrote on papyrus, made from a water plant called papyrus. This has a pithy core to the stalk, like corn, and next come about five layers of strong fiber, much smoother than the delicate inner husks around a green ear of corn. These slips were as long as the distance between the joints of the plant. A layer of these green slips was laid on a smooth flat surface, and then a second layer laid at right angles. This was then put under pressure, which caused the two layers to adhere firmly. It was then dried in the sun, and polished with a piece of ivory or a shell. The writing was done with a fine brush.

The older writing of the Egyptians was hieroglyphic, as you can see in any picture of the ancient temples or tombs of Egypt. This was a form of picture writing. It was always used in sculptured inscriptions. Later, a modification of its characters was made for writing documents. This is called hieratic, from hieros, a Greek word meaning "sacred," because it was devised by the priests. We have now a full knowledge of the hieroglyphic characters, and they can be read with ease. In translating hieratic manuscript, the characters must be referred to their hieroglyphic prototypes. Later, there arose a third style of writing, called demotic, because in the course of centuries the tongue spoken by the common people gradually became different from the ancient tongue, which was used by the priests in religious services, and in the writing of the laws and official documents.

### Church Statistlcs.

Will you please give the approximate cost of education on religion in the United States? By this I mean the cost of building and maintaining churches and educational buildings and salaries of teachers and ministers, also, approximate number of teachers and ministers of all denominations.—E. W. G., Hendersonville, N. C.

The former figures we cannot give, because we know of nothing which summarizes them. There are 164,811 ministers of all denominations, and 197,107 churches in the United States. The number of Sunday schools is 132,697, with 1,394,630 teachers and 10,893,823 scholars.

### The Alphabet.

How did the alphabet get its name? What were the letters named after—that is, why was a called a, h called aitch, and so on? Did each letter take its name after something?—J. F. L., Lexington, North Crolina.

The word "alphabet" is derived from the names of the first two Greek letters, alpha and beta, corresponding to our a and b. The names of the English letters are simply the most common sound of each, made into a syllable. "Aitch." the name of H, is no exception to this rule. U and V were originally one letter, its form being that of V; and W was called "double V," because its form is that of two V's.

The names of the Hebrew letters were derived from their shape. Thus beth, a house, because the letter was in the shape of a house; gimel, a camel and so on. This was the origin of the names of the characters in many ancient alphabet.

### No Pay Offered.

Did Abraham Lincoln ever offer the south $300 each for their negroes before the war? We have some people that claim he did and some disputes it.—J. P. M., Alumine, Va.

Of course no such offer was made before the civil war; nor did Mr. Lincoln ever make any definitive offer to pay so much per head for the slaves as indemnity to the slave owners. You seem to forget that a President of the United States has no authority to make any offer of any kind to pay money. That is one of the powers resrved for congress. Had the people of the south offered to abandon their effort to achieve independence in consideration of payment for the slaves, Mr. Lincoln would have been ready to favor that plan and urged it upon congress. But the south did not want that settlement. Her people wanted independence with slavery, not to remain in the Union at any times.

### Diamonds.

Will you please explain in your columns how diamonds are mined and prepared for the market?—A. N., Naples, Ill.

Up to the discovery of the great diamond mines in South Africa, diamonds were found in Brazil and at various localities in the Orient, but always either in alluvial deposits which were worked for gold, or in the beds of the streams. In South Africa, they are found in what are now believed to be ancient volcanic craters, which are filled with a compact blue calcareous earth. This earth is dug out, taken to the surface, dried, and spread out on tables, and the diamonds picked out.

The diamond is always found in crystaline form. The primitive form is that of the octohedron (eight-sided), and other forms can always be converted into this by cleavage. The faces of the crystal are sometimes convex. The rough diamonds are sent to Europe and America, where they are cut, and are then ready for the market.

### Never Drew a Pension.

Did President McKinley draw a pension? If so, how much?—C. F. H., Madisonville, Tenn.

No. He was never wounded, and there never was any reason he should apply for a pension. He was not the kind of man to ask for a pension unless he needed it, and was clearly entitled to it.

### Moving Pictures.

How are the pictures made for a moving picture machine? Is the object photographed with a camera when in motion?—L. S. L., Townville, Pa.

They are photographed on a moving machine like that used in exhibiting them. The machine is directed to the moving object, and the little celluloid plates are exposed each a fraction of a second and ni rapid succession.

### Parnassus.

Please describe the grass of Parnassus, What kind of a flower has it and is that flower poisonous?—Student, Winton, Mo.

Are you not taking some fanciful poetical allusion as a statement of fact? Parnasus is a mountain of Phocis in Greece, which the ancient Greeks held sacred to Apollo (the god of music) and to the nine Muses. At its foot were the Castalian spring and the city of Delphi. There is no variety of grass called by that name.

### Phosphorescence.

Please explain the cause of some kinds of decayed wood having an illuminated appearance at night. This is quite noticeable in decayed oak wood and bark. What is the nature of the light thrown out, and does it emit any heat?—A. F. B., Central City, Iowa.

The phosphorescence of decaying wood is due to one of two causes. First, there are certain fungi which shine in the dark, and some of these grow on decaying wood or bark. Second, to a phase of decay in the wood itself, in which it becomes luminous. This phenomena is not fully understood by scientific men. Many plants exhibit phosphorescence. Flowers of a bright yellow or red color, such as those of the marigold and sunflower, have been observed to emit flashes of faint light in the evening shortly after sunset. The ordinary pokeweed (phytolacca decandra) gives out a greenish light in the dark. The causes of this are unknown. So far no heat has been detected in phosphorescence of these kinds.

### A Doctrinal Question.

Was the Holy Ghost and fire to be continued down through the generations to this day, as set forth by John the Baptist? Was this the mound or foundation on which Christ built his church, the Holy Ghost and fire, or not?—J. F., Wood River, Neb.

In Matthew iii, 11, John the Baptist is quoted as saying of Jesus, "he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." Mark i, 8, omits fire, in speaking of the same occasion. Luke iii, 16, uses the same words as Matthew, while John i, 33, omits fire. Acts i, 5, promises this baptism "not many days hence," which was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost, Acts ii, 1, 2, 3, 4. That ended it.

### Miscellaneous.

J. E. H., Spencer, Ind.: The Sheridan monument at Arlington is of granite.

West Va. Subscriber, Flinn: Unfortunately we have nothing that gives the information.

C. E. W., Washburn, W. Va.: Go to a city or go to work in a laundry, and learn the business.

O. P. M., Paxtonville, Pa.: We published the figures in the Bureau about three months ago.

S. E. L., Rose, N. Y.: The list is too large and not of enough general interest to take the space.

J. W. S., Westboro, Mo.: We never heard of the book, and have no idea where it may be obtained, if it be in print.

H. H., Angleton, Tex.: Mrs. Abraham Lincoln drew a liberal pension from the time of her husband's death until her own demise.

J. C., Nashville, Ind.: Better get a volume of Scott's poems and read the poem for yourself. We cannot spare space to publish.

S. H. M., Fittsburg, Pa.: Abou Ben Adhem is a poem by Leigh Hunt. Go to any library in your city and look it up in his works.

W. J. R., Rudolph, O.: We have no use for copies of old newspapers. There are firms in the east who deal in such things, but we do not know any address.

A. M., Luther's Mills, Pa.: When president of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Schwab received a salary of $75,000 per year. His successor receives $50,000.

Subscriber, Roswell, N. M.: Better write to some college which has an engineering course, and get detailed information. The army engineers are graduates of West Point.

W. L. K., West Middletown, Pa.: You will find the names of the cabinet in the Question Bureau for August 25. Refer to it.

When writing letters, don't be so careless or so ignorant as to omit your state.

H. B., Theressa, Fla.: Don't know who introduced the measure. As all such bills go into a committee, where they are considered, revised and rewritten, it is of no importance who the introducer may have been.

S. J. M., Delhi, N. Y.: The poem, Address to a Mummy, was written by Horace Smith, who, with his brother James, wrote considerably in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Probably you can find a volume containing it in some public library.

E. E., Los Alamitos, Cal.: Joachim Pecci was the name of the late Pope Leo. Joachim is pronounced yo-ah-chim—a as in father, ch as tch, not k, accent on first syllable. Pecci is pronounced pet-she, accent on first. Joachim means George; we do not know the meaning of Pecci.

J. H., Fitzgerald, Ga.: We can not tell what the first rubbing is of—the one with a large V—because the inscription can not be read. The others are of little bronze tokens which were issued by private parties during the war and used as cents, until a law of congress forbade it.

M. S., Richmond, Ky.: All mineral rods are frauds, and nothing else. Do you suppose if a man had anything whereby he could locate minerals, or buried treasure, that he would be selling it? He could make a fortune in a year by locating such things. It seems to us absurd that any one could believe the assertions of these liars for an instant.

Pope Pius X has sent his white cap to Gen. Charles F. Tracey, of Albany. While a young man, Gen. Tracey served in the Papal Zouaves of Pope Pius IX from 1867-70.


## Mormonism.

### Some Facts as to This Great Delusion. . . .

A telegraphic dispatch from Salt Lake City says the non-Mormons there are to establish a bureau of information to furnish visitors with correct information as to the status actually existing, especially on the questions of polygamy, the church in politics, and similar matters. Such information is needed, for there is no doubt the Mormon church is a growing menace to American institutions.

The rise of the Mormon "religion" is an illustration of the fact proved so often in human history, that anyone, whether a conscious fraud or a misled enthusiast, can find followers for any doctrine he may choose to preach if he only insists boldly that he is the mouthpiece of the Almighty. He may even be the victim of hallucinations consequent on disease. The rise of the Moslem faith is an example. Mohammed was an epileptic, and there is little doubt that his "visions" were the products of a diseased brain when in the paroxysms of this disease. Yet that faith, so founded, numbers over 200 millions of adherents today.

The foundation of Mormonism was in deliberate fraud. Joseph Smith, born in 1805, claimed to have had a number of visions, in one of which an angel named Moroni visited him and told him of a book written on golden plates which contained a history of the former inhabitants of America, and "the fulness of the everlasting gospel." This was September 21, 1823. He claimed that the angel Moroni frequently visited him, but that he was not allowed to obtain the plates because he (Smith) secretly valued the gold of the plates more than what was written thereon. Smith claimed to have obtained the plates September 22, 1827. With them he was given "Urim and Thummim," a pair of magic spectacles, on looking through which the meaning of the characters was made plain to him.

Smith sat behind a curtain and dictated aloud to a person seated on the outside, who copied down his words. Thus was the "Book of Mormon" prepared in manuscript, and first publishtd in 1830.

These plates were said to be seven inches wide by eight long, not quite the thickness of common tin; they made a volume nearly six inches thick, connected by three rings at one edge. Where they are no one tells—that is, if they ever existed at all, which is extremely doubtful. Smith pretended that anyone looking on them would be immediately stricken dead. The printed book of Mormon contains "the testimony of three witnesses," who say an angel from heaven showed them the plates; and of eight other witnesses, who also say they not only saw, but "hefted" the plates. These eleven include Smith's father, two brothers, six of the Whitmer family, Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris and Hiram Page. All were among the earliest converts to Joe Smith, and their testimony is disbelieved by all except Mormons.

The Book of Mormon is divided into sixteen books, in imitation of the Old Testament. They are the first and second books of Nephi, Jacob, Enos, Jarom, Omni, the words of Mormon, Mosiah, Zeniff, Alma, Helaman, Nephi, Nephi son of Nephi, Mormon, Ether and Moroni. The story told in these is that, at the time of the dispersion at Babel, one particular colony was directed by the Lord across the sea to America. Here they dwelt for some 1,500 years, and were destroyed for their wickedness. A prophet, Ether, was their historian, and he hid the record, where it was found by the second colony. This was of Jews who came from Jerusalem about 600 B. C., descendants of the "tribe of Joseph," who repeopled America. They finally divided into two nations—the Nephites, who were enlightened and civilized, and the Lamanites, who were the progenitors of the American Indians. The Lamanites destroyed the Nephites. Their prophet, Mormon, made an abridgment of the secred records, appending a history of his own time; and Moroni, his son, added the last book, and concealed the plates where Joe Smith is alleged to have found them—in a hill near Palmyra, N. Y.

This is the Book of Mormon, the Bible of the people who call themselves "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." Mormonism, as a religion must stand or fall by this book, for it is the foundation. The "Doctrine and Covenants" is a volume consisting principally of later "revelations" given to Smith, which directed the organization of the church and its secular movements.

First, the story of Smith is one to tax the credulity of any but the most credulous. It would take columns of this paper to tell the stories related by Smith, often irreconcilable with each other. The fact that no disinterested person ever saw the pretended plates is strong proof of their non-existence. If they exist, and are the truth, the quickest way of vindicating the divine claims of Mormonism would be to submit them to a committee of scientific men. On one occasion, Smith copied a portion of the characters, which was submitted to Prof. Charles Anthon, of New York, who wrote in 1834: "It contained all kinds of singular characters, disposed in columns, and had evidently been prepared by some person who had before him a book containing various alphabets, Greek and Hebrew letters, crosses and flourishes; Roman letters inverted, or placed sideways, were arranged and placed in perpendicular columns." Smith circulated the story that Prof. Anthon declared them to be "reformed Egyptian hieroglyphics."

The absurdity of the story told in the Book of Mormon is enough to prove its falsity. If the Lamanites, who came here about 600 B. C., were the progenitors of the Indians, the language of the latter should show a marked affinity with the Hebrew tongue. It does not. Yet the language of the Copts of today in Egypt shows clearly that it is the corrupt descendant of the old Egyptian language. Why this similarity in the one case and not in the other? Why are there no Indian legends preserving this Mormon story? Because the story itself is a fabrication.

Again, the Nephites were said to be highly civilized, and to have built cities, and engaged in battles in which thousands were slain on each side. Why are there no remains of those cities, or of this civilization? Why are there no inscriptions left by them, as is the case with every historic race of antiquity that possessed a written language? Nothing of the kind has ever been found in America.

The book is full of errors showing the ignorance of its writer. The book of Alma predicts the birth of Jesus "at Jerusalem!" 2nd Nephi uses a quotation from Shakespeare. Steel is mentioned centuries before it was discovered (Nephi.) Alma tells of the use of the compass long before its invention. When the Nephites landed in America they found "both the cow and the ox, and the ass and the horse." None of these animals were known in America until brought here after the discovery by Columbus. The same is true of sheep and hogs, mentioned in the book of Ether.

Large portions are made up of whole chapters from both the Old and New Testaments, appropriated bodily. In the book of Moroni is the passage 1st Corinthians iii, 4, containing the phrase: "is not easily provoked," as it stands in the King James version. But the word "easily" is not found in any Greek manuscript of this verse, and the Revised Edition of 1881 omits it.

Another proof of the fraudulent character of the Book of Mormons is found in the fact, stated by Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite church in 1832: "He decides all the great controversies discussed in New York in the last ten years—infant baptism, the Trinity, regeneration, repentance, the fall of man, the atonement, transubstantiation, fasting, penance, church government, the call to the ministry, the general resurrection, eternal punishment, who may baptize, and even the questions of Freemasonry, republican government and the rights of man." If any one desires to read for himself the tedious Book of Mormon itself, he can refer to it at the Toledo Public Library; and he can refer to Linn's "The Story of the Mormons," for the probable truth as to its origin.

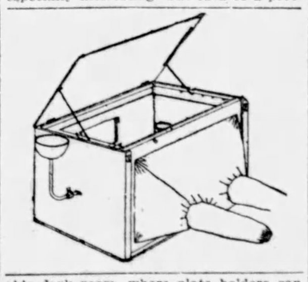
The real evil of Mormonism lies in its requiring a complete surrender of individuality to the will of the leaders. The members are but the creatures of the priesthood, in voting and in everything else. The church aims at nothing less than the complete domination of this country; and to do this it is sedulously gathering in the unlearned element of our population, in order that Mormon votes may hold the balance of power in various states of the west, and eventually in the nation.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.



## Portable Dark Room.

Every photographer will be interested in the portable dark chamber for manipulating plates and films which has recently been designed by an English inventor. It is, of course, intended largely for the amateur, as the professional is generally provided with a large room especially fitted up for this portion of the work. To those who are unable to provide themselves with the regulation dark room through lack of space this idea will prove especially interesting. The idea of a portable dark room, where plate holders can be refilled and the exposed negatives packed for shipment, is not entirely new, but the inventor of this outfit goes a step further and adds a developing apparatus which is novel and especially advantageous for the class of work the machine has been designed for. The trouble with developing exposures in a portable dark room has been the difficulty of examining the negative from time to time to stop the developing process at just the proper moment. This is overcome in the apparatus here shown by placing a reflecting mirror beneath the box, which throws light through a colored screen in the bottom of the developing tray, and, the latter being of transparent material, it is easy to watch the process of development and check it at the right time. The apparatus includes, of course, developing and fixing baths, with shelves for storage of the chemicals, and provision is also made for a stream of water for rinsing the negatives.




### A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 505, Dept. Y, Indianapolis, Ind.

### Another Brute.

Mrs. Pretty—Isn't it strange? Mrs. Beautl has not put on mourning for her husband.

Mr. Pretty—I understand that her late husband particularly requested that she should not.

Mrs. Pretty—The brute! I suppose he knew how lovely she would look in it.—Pick Me-Up.


**Painkiller** PERRY DAVIS'

The world-known household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises—cramps, diarrhoea and all bowel complaints


## The Sunday School

### A KING COMES TO HIS OWN

**The International Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 13, is "David Becomes King." 2 Sam. 2:1-10.**

Kingliness does not always win a throne. Ability and success are far from synonymous. The "mute inglorious Miltons" are ever with us. It is an unsafe doctrine to teach that the highest worth always holds the highest place. Whoever has studied history or the present-day life about him, to any purpose, knows that this simply is not so. For seven years a man whose passions had made him puerile had been on the throne of Israel, while a real king in character and ability had been living the life of an outlaw.

But now the tables have turned; Saul has died a shameful death on the battlefield, and David has become king. Saul forces on this, but had neither the courage nor the wisdom to accept the inevitable. All scepters must one day slip from older hands into younger; therefore the folly of an old man using his power to hurt a younger. If age were always as wise as the proverb credits it with being, it would forever keep in mind in dealing with youth that mightiest of factors, possibility. For it is the way of the world that the Davids should eventually have at their mercy the Sauls and the children of Sauls.

**After Many Years.**

For David the waiting period had been a long and weary one at times he had even yielded to discouragement. Doubtless it often seemed as if the anointing at Bethlehem, when the prophet Samuel had summoned him, a mere boy, from the sheep-tending to receive on his brow the holy oil, had been, after all, a mistake. Instead of a throne he had inherited poverty, persecution and the lot of the hunted partridge upon the mountain. For seven years he had been an outcast. No man who had regard for his own welfare or who feared the disfavor of the king, had dared to call him friend, or to do him service. It was a hard, hard training that David underwent. Yet he bore the testing like a king.

The oak tree is better for every wind it withstands, a lumberman will tell you that the tree from the open, which singly and alone has battled with the storms of years, makes finer, stronger timber than the one which has enjoyed the shelter of the forest. So the fiber of David was toughened and refined by the hardships which he underwent, and he was a fitter man to sit on the throne of Judah, and later of all Israel, because of this severe preparation.

**A New Capital.**

After the news of Saul's death, and the lamentation over it, David "inquired of Jehovah." His deep religious spirit asked itself, he was unwilling to take any step at this crisis without divine direction. The answer came that he should go up to Hebron and establish himself there among his own people, the tribe of Judah. Taking his wives, and his faithful followers with their families—the sharers of his adversity now became the sharers of his prosperity—David journeyed to Hebron a spot of sacred associations where he settled down with his family. His wanderings were over. No longer need he fear that he would be driven from his shelter by Saul's forces. He could establish a home, and go in and out as he pleased.

Hither came the men of Judah—loyal tribesmen—to crown him king. They had shared the opprobrium which fell upon David during Saul's reign and now they would show their loyalty by making him their king. They knew his qualifications; they had tested him on many occasions, and he, and no other should be their king, regardless of what the northern Jews might do.

So David abode in quietness and peace, awaiting the course of events; Samuel's prophecy had been fulfilled this far and he could bide on God's time for the remainder of it to come to pass—he had learned how to wait—a lesson which is cheaply purchased at any price. And as he waited, he proved his worth.

**Honoring an Enemy's Friends.**

Breadth and strength are truer proofs of a man's character than the eminence he has attained. Little men often gain big places, only to reveal therein the more cl

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1903.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000


### BRYAN ACCEPTS CLARKE.

Bryan's decision to take Clarke to his bosom is the first sign the Nebraskan has given of weakening on the free silver heresy, and may have an important bearing on future political history. Clarke was at first refused recognition until he should repent of his sin (voting against Bryan in 1896). He not only did not repent, but declared that, on the money question, he stands today just where he stood in 1896. This note of defiance, instead of driving Bryan into the woods, brought him to Clarke, and now they are like two turtle doves. Mr. Bryan says, in substance, that Clarke is all right on all other subjects, and will doubtless get right on the money question when he once thoroughly understands it. Clarke may gloze over this bit of pedagogic pedantry for the exigencies of politics, and allow Mr. Bryan his own way of wriggling out of the hole; but the situation is none the less ludicrous to the onlooker.

In his Youngstown speech, Mr. Clarke used virile language in his denunciation of the free silver platform adopted by the Chicago convention. He declared that it meant "an absolute breaking of all honest ties between man and man; it means dishonesty and repudiation and never shall I vote to do this thing." Today Mr. Clarke says he stands just where he did then, yet he is a candidate for United States senator on a platform that, in its first paragraph, avows "our devotion to the principles of the last national platform."

When Mr. Zimmerman read the Columbus resolutions he withdrew from the race because he could not accept a nomination even should it be tendered him by acclamation, and make the fight on a platform so repugnant to his principles. According to Mr. Clarke's words in 1896 and endorsed at Napoleon this week, the platform is equally repugnant to him, yet he hopes to gain public reward by means of it. The Columbus platform was prepared in Cleveland by Newton D. Baker, under the supervision of Tom Johnson, and was presumably submitted to Clarke before they went to Columbus; so it is not reasonable to suppose that the candidate for senator was deceived.

The situation clearly indicates a conspiracy on the part of Johnson, Clarke and Bryan to trick the free silver voters of Ohio. Johnson has made it plain to Bryan that Senator Hanna must be defeated at all hazards, even at the expense of honor and principle, and he has induced Bryan to declare for Clarke, just as he induced Clarke to stand on a platform which the latter publicly repudiates. It is a conspiracy to get votes by deceiving the voters, but is so apparent that Lentz, Bookwalter and a host of loyal free silver Democrats in Ohio cannot stand for it. The man who will lose prestige in this campaign more than any other man is William Jennings Bryan.

### CARNEGIE ON STEEL PRODUCTION.

Andrew Carnegie is the holder of a very large amount of the securities of the United States Steel corporation. Hence one can hardly avoid doubt as to whether Mr. Carnegie really believes what he said in his address before the British Iron & Steel institute—that steel is cheaper now than it ever will be again. The reason he assigned is that the accessible supply of iron ore will be exhausted. He repeated the statement of Mr. Schwab that the steel trust's visible supply will not last more than sixty years.

This statement leads to the inference that Mr. Carnegie is endeavoring to boost the business of the trust. It hardly needs pointing out that the ore lands held by that corporation—chiefly in the Lake Superior region—are by no means the only sources of iron ore in the United States. The United States geological survey says we need have no anxiety over the future supply of iron ore. The southern iron region has hardly been opened sufficiently to estimate the vast supplies in that one locality, which seem almost inexhaustible.

It was only a few years ago that the great Mesaba range in the Lake Superior region was discovered—and that in a locality in which the iron ore industry was being prosecuted, and hence men were on the lookout for new deposits. It is by no means impossible that there are enormous ore beds yet unfound in that locality, as well as in the Alleghanies. Then there is the entire Rocky mountain region, where no systematic effort to develop the iron ore known to be existent has ever been made. There is no need of borrowing trouble over a shortage of ore in the United States for centuries.

Nor is the world dependent upon the American supply. There is plenty of iron ore and coal in China; in fact, three grand divisions of the earth remain to be exploited—Asia, Africa and South America. Their mineral riches remain almost untouched. True, in future centuries, when the American and European supplies are worked out, the centers of the steel industry will be moved to other lands; but yet that does not necessarily mean that steel cannot be produced as cheaply as is now done, and perhaps cheaper.

The yacht contests have boomed Sir Thomas Lipton's tea business, and now an English soap manufacturer is said to be thinking of challenging for the America's cup as an advertising dodge. The English appear to have become a nation of shopkeepers.

### THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Conditions are so uncertain in Turkey that the Sultan has been compelled to warn the diplomatic representatives of other nations at Constantinople that they are personally in danger of attack, and to advise them to provide means of defence. The various legations will probably be guarded by detachments of marines, landed from the war vessels of the powers they represent. At Washington it has been determined to do this for the protection of Minister Leishman, the guard being landed from Admiral Cotton's squadron.

No stronger evidence of the weakness of the Sultan's government can be given than the virtual admission of its incapacity to protect the foreign ministers in its own capital. The decadence of Turkey is slow, but it is steady. It was never so weak in Europe as now. Something like ninety years ago, Napoleon I met Czar Alexander of Russia on a raft anchored in the middle of the river Niemen, and there arranged the treaty of Tilsit. On that occasion he proposed that the Turk be driven from Europe into Asia, and that European Turkey be divided up. Alexander had not the nerve to accept the proposition; or perhaps he feared that Napoleon had some ulterior design to Russia's disadvantage.

His successor, Nicholas I, was bolder, and in the '40's proposed to Great Britain the same thing—the division of Turkey in Europe, and the relegation of the Sultan to an Asiatic sovereignty. But Sir Robert Peel, then prime minister, had his attention occupied at home, for it was in the midst of the corn law agitation, and thus the second opportunity of accomplishing quickly the task which still remains to be done was allowed to pass unimproved.

Then Czar Nicholas, some years later, of design embroiled himself with the Sultan, and would have brought his plan to pass had it not been that France and England feared the balance of power in Europe would be disturbed. So the world saw the spectacle of British, French, Sardinian and Turkish troops fighting side by side to maintain the hold of the crescent on European soil.

Now has come another opportunity, more favorable than any which has preceded it, to end the everlasting "Eastern question" and end the career of the "sick man of Europe." Whether the powers will have the nerve to carry out manifest destiny at this time remains to be seen. Perhaps not. But if they fail, they will later regret their course.

### A JEWISH NATION.

The Zionist congress at Basle, Switzerland, did a wise thing in appointing a committee to go, as did the spies sent out by Moses in days of old, to look over the land which the British government offers in East Africa for a Jewish colony. The vote on this proposition was 225 to 117—showing that while the majority looked on the proposition in a practical way, a strong minority opposed it because they cling to the dream of gathering the Jews once more in Palestine, and the restoration of Jewry as an independent nation.

But Palestine is in the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey, and will so remain for many years—possibly centuries. He has already given a flat refusal to the proposition to allow the Jews to return to their ancient land, even under his sovereignty. Meantime, the distressful condition of the Jews in Russia and the Balkan states is immediate and pressing. To establish a self-governing colony under Great Britain is certainly far better than to allow the present status to continue.

If any of them choose to cling to their old ideal of a return to Palestine, let them do it. But there is neither rhyme nor reason in refusing the present offer. If in the fulness of time the way is opened for a Jewish exodus into Palestine, they will have had valuable training in building homes, in instituting a state, and in the duties and responsibilities of self-government.

### THE ALIEN DANGER.

The immigration to the United States for the last fiscal year broke all previous records, and the present one starts out with the promise of exceeding it. In July last no less than 67,538 aliens arrived, about 1,700 more than for the same month one year ago. Of them, 18,876 came from Austria-Hungary, 13,679 from Russia, and 10,764 from Italy. These are the most unfit material possible of which to make a free people, capable of self-government. We owe it as a duty to ourselves and our children to bar out the masses of the unfit. This country has shown tremendous powers of assimilation in the past, but it has been mostly of aliens of the same races as the original settlers, the men who shaped the republic and framed its system of government. The negro question is looming up as a danger; but it can not prove as grave a matter as the conditions that will result from the wholesale immigration of whites of the European inferior races.

### SHAW TO THE FARMERS.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw told the farmers of Ohio some valuable things in his address on the state fair grounds on Friday. He urged them to watch the avenues of waste, as is done in any other business. He reminded his hearers that it is the fewest number of farmers who can tell whether their fat hogs and steers cost three or six cents a pound to raise. He urged the application of ordinary business methods and bookkeeping to the farming industry. The farmer should know accurately what each animal he raises, each bushel of every crop, has actually cost him.

He also urged upon them the necessity of keeping up the fertility of the land. There is no possible excuse for its deterioration, and the man who does not practice the same methods of saving and utilizing everything that is the rule in the factory, packing house and the refinery is guilty of reprehensible waste. On these points the secretary is absolutely right. While there are many farmers who run their farms by the same methods any other modern business enterprise is conducted, the majority use the old happy-go-lucky methods, or lack of methods. When a period of low prices for their products comes the latter are in sore straits at once; and instead of seeing that the fault is their own and acting accordingly, they commence to howl for a political remedy—free silver, government elevators, or some other fallacy, which would injure the country and not help them. The sooner the farmers all realize that it takes good business ability to run a farm successfully the sooner they will be placed on the safe side in the periodical eras of depressed prices.

### POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS

Toledo Daily Blade, September 1.

At the Johnson meeting last night, Mr. Niles, the Johnsonian candidate for lieutenant governor, favored the election of United States senators by popular vote. The only reason he assigned was that some members of a legislature may be bribed.

This will apply to many other things than the choice of United States senators. If enough members can be bribed to change the result on the senatorship, it follows that enough can be bribed to pass an unjust law, or to defeat a righteous measure.

Mr. Niles' reason is an indictment of the voters. It involves the assumption that they are not wise enough to select honest and inoorruptible men. Hence it involves also the charge that popular government—a government of the people, by the people, for the people—is a failure.

Mr. Niles would have senators elected by popular vote. This would mean, of course, the nomination of party candidates for that office by the state conventions of the different parties. How that works was well illustrated at the Democratic state convention last week. That body named a candidate for United States senator to be supported by the Democratic members of the legislature to be elected next November. Does Mr. Niles, or any one else, have the hardihood to say that Mr. Clarke was the choice of a majority of the Democrats of the state? Or even that he was the personal choice of a majority of the delegates of that convention?

He was Tom Johnson's selection, and forced on the ticket by Johnsonian methods. The Johnson majority in that body was created by throwing out regularly-elected delegates from Hamilton county and elsewhere, because they were Zimmerman men. In point of moral turpitude, the proceedings that secured the nominations of Johnson and Clarke were quite as vile as the bribing of a legislature. And no one knows this better than Mr. Niles himself.

### PANAMA CANAL MATTERS.

Sound reasons for the rejection of the Panama canal treaty by Colombia have not yet been given. First a statement was made that the sovereignty of Colombia over the canal strip was not sufficiently guaranteed. The falsity of this is seen by perusing the provisions of the treaty. No form of words could be stronger than the language of the section referring to this point. Now it is alleged that there was "unseemly haste" in urging the ratification, and that the Colombian amour propre would not permit dictation! These are mere excuses, not reasons. Without doubt the real cause of the rejection is the hope of getting more money from the United States.

But it does not seem that the people of Colombia, especially of the state of Panama, through which the canal strip runs, are of one mind with the boodlers of Bogota. There appears to be a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Panamans. There are mutterings of revolution, and threats of secession from the Colombian confederation of states. A revolutionary attempt is certainly within the range of probabilities, for revolutions in Latin-American republic are frequently started on far less important pretexts than Panama has, and often for no reason at all except that the leaders desire to get into office.

It is difficult to see, however, that such a course will hasten the canal matter. The United States government will not interfere in Colombian affairs, in case of revolution, further than to fulfill an obligation under the treaty of 1846, to see that traffic across the isthmus is not interfered with. An insurrection on the isthmus would precipitate a condition of civil war that might last several years. The last insurrection in Colombia took five years to put down. And certainly the United States will make no treaty with Panama, even should she declare independence, until she has achieved it; neither would we interfere to help her in that project.

### THE EXTRA SESSION.

It is expected that the President will call an extra session of Congress for November 9, to consider the Cuban treaty and some sort of financial legislation. The impression seems general that there is not much hope of an agreement on any financial scheme. Many of the members of the national legislature seem, like the Arkansas gentleman who did not mend the leaky roof of his cabin in fine weather, because he did not then need a sound covering; while in rainy weather it was too wet to work at it.

The currency laws of the United States need amendments, and the time to make them is when the country is prosperous, and the money question is not a political issue. The present is such a period, and Congress should move in the matter. The revision of these statutes should not be made a matter of political controversy, and partisan lines should not be drawn. We have seen the evils of making the money question a political issue, and should not repeat that folly. There are different plans suggested, but it should not be a task beyond the wisdom of Congress to consider them dispassionately and wisely, and enact the safest and most practical into law.

### THE ALASKA QUESTION.

The Anglo-American commission to settle the Alaskan boundary is now in session in London. It is to be hoped the equities of the case are so apparent that the matter will be speedily settled, and the absurd claims of Canada be given their quietus. The latter is anxious to have a seaport adjacent to the Klondike region. To secure this, she has trumped up a most extraordinary claim. The treaty between Russia and Great Britain provides that the boundary shall be a certain distance from the coast line, following the "sinuosities" of the coast. Canada brazenly claims that the coast line must be considered as running from headland to headland. If that contention were granted, she would have a seaport at the head of the great inlet known as the Lynn Canal.

As the boundary really was laid down, and accepted up to the discovery of the Klondike gold fields, all shipments by water must be done at an American port. That this matter was clearly understood between Great Britain and Russia is shown by the fact that the Hudson's Bay company, the great British fur corporation, leased from Russia the right to reach the sea across the thirty miles of Russian territory, measured from the "sinuosities" of the coast line. Had Great Britain a shadow of a claim to a port in her own territories, the company would not have made that expensive lease.

The commission is composed of three members from each country, without an odd man as umpire. Hence either one or more Americans must be converted to the Canadian contention, or one or more of the three English members be convinced of the undoubted original meaning of the treaty. Otherwise there will be a deadlock, and the question remain unsettled.

### MIMIC WARFARE.

A great many Americans look on the maneuvers of the army and navy on the Maine coast in the light of a parade—pretty and entertaining, but not particularly useful. Army officers, men trained in the science of war, know that they are useful in the extreme. It is practice which involves the actual conditions of warfare, except danger to life; and it is worth months of drill on the parade ground and on shipboard, from the very fact that it gives experience in the conditions which must be met when a real conflict comes. General Chaffee's summary of the results at Portland sets forth the matter clearly and correctly. He says:

I regard the chief benefit derived as that of instruction to our own officers, many of whom are young, and few of whom have ever seen the fire control system and the communications used under conditions such as we had here, conditions resembling actual warfare. But even more important is the training given the volunteer troops.

I was particularly pleased with the work of the Massachusetts heavy artillery. Those men went right into the guns with regulars, and did their work without any trouble. They were well trained and knew their business. I believe every state on the coast should have a regiment of such character to work the big guns, and become familiar with the work by a ten days' experience like the present. For this maneuver I had to strip my district of batteries, as I should not have been able to do in war. The normal garrison here is only four companies. Even then, with 21 extra companies here, I had only two reliefs where I needed three.

Another advantage which accrues from these combined land and sea movements is the thorough test of coast defenses which is involved. Of all the fortifications, on our coasts, there are but three points, at which these have been actually tested—at Barrancas, New London and Portland. Next year it is probable the "war game" will be transferred to the Pacific coast, and the defenses of San Francisco will be subjected to the test of naval attack.

### SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.

Twenty-six senators and fifty-one representatives of the fifthy-eighth congress were soldiers in the civil war—seventy-seven in all. Of these, forty-seven fought in the Union army and thirty in the Confederate ranks. The "war between the states," which is the new phrase down south for that conflict, ended thirty-eight years ago. These members of congress who had part in it must be in the late fifties or early sixties as regards age. The boy who was twenty when the war ended is now fifty-eight; he who went in at twenty in 1861 is now sixty-two.

With over sixteen per cent. of the membership of the two houses veterans of that war, we may well ask ourselves whether the tendency to consider that a man has passed his useful period at the age of forty is not a mistake. Campaigning in actual warfare is asserted to sap vitality, to age a man before his time. This, too, is an opinion which needs revision in the light of the facts here presented. These veterans in congress are living proof of the fact that it is not work that kills, but bad habits and wrong living.

### THE CUP STAYS HERE.

The outcome of the America's cup races this year is a sweeping triumph for the American boat. Sir Thomas Lipton took his defeat as gracefully as in previous years, but he has made up his mind not to tempt fate further. He is willing to admit Yankee superiority in yachting.

It is possible, however, that he lays too much stress on the design of a boat. He remarked not long ago that the cup races are simply a contest of brains between builders. While designing is one factor, there are others which Sir Thomas seems to ignore. Take the recent races for the Canadian trophy, between the Strathcona and the Irondequoit. The former, the Canadian boat, won the first two contests. Then the Americans replaced the Irondequoit's captain by another, and she won three straight contests, capturing the trophy.

Here is a case which was clearly a contest between the brains of the skippers, and the best and most resourceful sailor won. It was not a contest of builders at all. We may assume that the two boats were practically equal in design, thus making the contest hinge on the comparative seamanship of the two commanders. The America's cup races involve the question whether England can furnish a boat, a captain and a crew which, taken together, can beat the best American combination. The better boat with an inadequate commander, or a poor crew, would inevitably be defeated. It is a contest not alone between the brains of the builders, but between these three factors on each side.

### THE COTTON CORNER.

There is a rather numerous class of citizens who think that the passage of a law by Congress or by a state legislature is an all-sufficient method of remedying something of which they complain. But it is not always easy to frame a statute which will cover the transaction aimed at. For instance, what legal provisions would have been effective to prevent the corner in cotton recently engineered so successfully?

A group of New Orleans speculators combined to control the market. The amount of new cotton on the market was smaller than for many years at this season. The outlook is for an average crop this year—somewhere about ten million bales. The United States produces nearly three-fourths of the world's entire crop. Hence these New Orleans gentlemen reasoned that cotton could not possibly sell lower than the price at the time, eight or nine cents, and that the chances were favorable for higher prices. So they combined their capital, and went to buying quietly. They purchased some 250,000 bales—practically all there was on the market—and of course forced up the price at an ultimate profit to them of several million dollars.

The result has been that many cotton mills had to shut down. They had not a supply of cotton on hand, and to pay the high price demanded would preclude any profit, at the present prices of cotton goods. The price on the latter cannot well be marked up, for there are large stocks on hand, which the holders are eager to dispose of.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson vigorously condemns the operations of the New Orleans clique, which he calls sheer gambling. This has provoked a fierce reply from ex-Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who defends both the acts and the ethics thereof. He says they knew enough to buy a commodity that threatened to be scarce, and that no fault is to be found with them for so doing. As for the manufacturers, why did not they have the business foresight to lay in a supply of raw cotton, when everything pointed to an advance in the price?

Now, is such a transaction one which can be prevented by law? Can any statute be framed that would not interfere with the right of an individual to purchase in the open market? It may be true that cotton would have advanced had there been no corner; but in that case the producers would have made the money. As it is, they sold at a low price, and the far-seeing speculators pocketed the profit.

Another possible result of the corner will be an increase in foreign cotton growing, to the detriment of the American planters. The corner has caused an organized effort to develop cotton culture in their colonies by the governments of Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium, in Africa, Asia, and the West Indies. The result will be a supply greater than the demand, and prices will rule lower in the near future.

Chekib Bey is eminently correct when he says his country "is blamed for everything." But he had not the hardihood to pretend that the blame is not placed on the right shoulders.

Cincinnati is preparing for another Fall Festival; but what has become of her Society for the Suppression of Music?

Today The Hague court of arbitration takes up the Venezuelan claims matter. The world has nearly forgotten the original row.

Will Russia evacuate Manchuria on October 8—the date fixed? It's a safe bet that she will not.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK

**Aguinaldo's Advice.**

Aguinaldo has written a letter advising his countrymen to stop gambling, improve methods of farming and patronize the new schools established by the government. Such advice is good for any people. As the Filipinos are not drunkards it was not necessary to warn against intoxication. That great evil is left to the more highly civilized countries of the world.

**Protecting the President.**

Although the President makes light of the recent episode at Oyster Bay, when a lunatic carrying a revolver sought to obtain access to his presence, the nation in general will take it more seriously. It has long been obvious that Mr. Roosevelt regards with impatience the precautions taken to secure his personal safety. To a man of his temperament they are naturally annoying. Indeed, it might be said that he is protected against his will. Stories are constantly told of his efforts to elude the secret service men and of his satisfaction when he is able to do so. All this is very well from the point of view of Theodore Roosevelt. His courage approaches rashness, as his activity in sport indicates. And if he were merely Theodore Roosevelt his attitude in the matter would concern only himself and his family. But he is President of the United States, and he cannot confine the question of the protection of his person to his own desires. However irksome the feeling that he is followed by detectives may be, the results of any fatal accident, even, to say nothing of assassination, are too momentous to permit regarding the possibility lightly.

**M. Witte's Advancement.**

It is not, perhaps, easy for people outside of a non-parliamentary state like Russia to estimte accurately the significance of a change in the ministry such as has been announced. M. Witte, long known as the finance minister of the empire, resigned that post and was appointed president of the committee of ministers. The rescript appointing him announces that he is intrusted with the work of bringing to a successful conclusion the negotiations for the commercial treaty with Germany and with the continued supreme direction of the ministry of finance, in order that his close acquaintance with the requirements of Russian commerce and industry may be fully utilized. A man who becomes president of the ministry while at the same time retaining his control of the finance portfolio is in a position of peculiar power under modern conditions, and it is probably safe to regard the change as a gain for the party of peace and reform in Russia.

**Treasury Conditions.**

The treasury deficit for the current fiscal year is rapidly approaching the point of disappearance. During last week an excess of receipts aggregating about three and a third million dollars was taken in, which has reduced the adverse balance for the first 66 days of the year to less than half a million. With the increased receipts from customs which September usually brings there is no doubt that a substantial surplus will be recorded on the books by the end of the month. The total of available cash in the treasury continues, of course, to be very large.

**Two Years Ago.**

Last Sunday, Sept. 6, was a sad anniversary for the nation. Two years ago, on that date, the murderous shots were fired in the Pan-American Temple of Music at Buffalo, that aroused the sorrow and indignation of the world. Then followed a week of suspense, till the end came on the morning of the 14th. With what mingled hope and anxiety the American people waited for the news from the bedside of the well-beloved President, stricken by the hand of the assassin! May they never again be called upon to pass through such a terrible experience!

**A Weather Convention.**

Early in September there will be a gathering of the leading meteorologists of the world at Southport, England, where the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be in session. Chief Mooré, of the United States Weather Bureau, has already sailed for Europe to take part in the convention. Among the subjects which will be considered by this gathering are the standardizing of instruments and the arranging for the taking of simultaneous observations used in the study of particular phases of the science; but perhaps the post interesting will be that of the prediction of weather conditions by seasons, which some meteorologists seem to consider within the range of probability in the not distant future. We may be sure that not the least interesting contributions to the proceedings will come from the United States, whose weather service, with all its shortcomings, has abundantly justified its creation.

**The South's Population.**

The interesting fact is brought out in a recently issued census bulletin that for the first time in the national history the southern states increased in population faster than those of the north in the decade ending with 1900. The northern states east of the Mississippi have grown somewhat more rapidly than the southern states in the same region, but the growth of the southern states as a whole exceeds that of the north, owing to the fact that west of the Mississippi the southern states have increased in population more than two and a half times as rapidly as the northern states in that quarter. Taken as a whole, the region west of the Mississippi has increased faster than that to the east of it, but the rate of increase was not so great in the last decade as in the one before. This fact prompts the suggestion that there may have been a falling off in the current of migration toward the west. Another conclusion deduced from the data collected by the census office on this point is that there appears to be a rapid approach to equality in the rates of increase of the various parts of the United States. In the future, in all likelihood, a degree of uniformity will be witnessed in the statistics as to the increase of population, which was lacking in the returns of earlier censuses.

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Washington, Sept. 2.—Uncle Sam is soon to move into a new printing office, which is the greatest in the world. A mammoth new building of red brick will soon be completed and occupied. In all there are eight acres of floor space in the new building, of which six acres will be constantly in use by the typographers. The new building is renaissance in its architecture and has been erected with a view to the greatest utility.

## HOLBEIN'S ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

A COMRADE BEARS MR HOLBEIN COMPANY IN HIS ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL FROM BLACK AND WHITE

Dover, England, Sept. 4.—Montague Holbein, the English swimmer, has now made four unsuccessful attempts to swimthe English Channel. On one occasion he came within five miles of swimming across from France. On his third attempt Holbein swam within a mile of Dover, after having been in the water more than twenty-two hours. His fourth attempt the other day was not so successful.

## IN MEMORY OF EARLY SETTLERS

TOWER ERECTED ON GOSNOLD'S ISLET AT THE WEST END OF THE ISLAND OF CUTTYHUNK, ONE OF THE MARTHA VINEYARD GROUP TO COMMEMORATE THE LANDING OF BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD AND COMPANY IN 1602

Boston, Sept. 5.—At Gosnold's Islet, on the west end of the island of Cuttyhunk, one of the Martha Vineyard group, off the southern coast of Massachusetts, a stone tower fifty feet high has just been completed. It is in memory of Bartholomew Gosnold and his companions, who landed there June 4, 1602, and made the first attempt to found an English settlement on New England shores.

## Current Events.

Austrian steamer blown up in Black sea and twenty-nine persons killed; Macedonian revolutionists declared responsible.

Record for mountain climbing made by Miss Annie S. Peck, of Chicago, who climbed Mount Soruta, in Bolivia, 25,000 feet high; oxygen carried in cans to aid her.

Pennsylvania state ticket nominated by Democratic convention at Harrisburg on platform denouncing Grady-Salus libel bill passed by last legislature.

William T. Tucker, Baltimore (Md.) club man, missing after looting his mother's estate of $560,000, of which he was trustee; funds taken from safety deposit box and lost in speculation.

Panama citizens openly planning secession if Colombian senate refuses to ratify canal treaty; new state 450 miles long is likely; Americans and foreign residents will head movement and army.

Secretary of Treasury Shaw in address at Merchants and Travelers' association banquet declared prosperity will continue while United States consumes 25 per cent of all it produces, as at present.

Engagement of Miss Mary Goelet, American heiress, to duke of Roxburghe of Scotland, announced by Mrs. Ogden Goelet; he is 25 years old and has rent income of $300,000 yearly; his title in dispute.

Appetite for liquor may be created by milk from distillery fed cows, according to theory of Food Inspector H. M. Patterson, of Chicago; milk from 150 such cows found shipped to Chicago and Peoria.

Wireless telegraph agreement signed at Berlin international conference is against Marconi's plan for exclusive rights, and makes all messages practically interchangeable; Italy and England dissented.

Twenty Filipino insurgents are killed in a sharp conflict with the constabulary in the Province of Cavite.

In a fight at Peking between French and American soldiers bayonets are used by the former, who wounded two.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, says there will be a timber famine in the United States within 40 years.

Murder of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Yeater, near Warrenton, Mo., disclosed by note left in rural mail box; W. E. Church, their adopted son, missing.

Treasury officials begin making deposits in national banks in pursuance of the plan to distribute $40,000,000 of government funds in this manner.

The statement is made that George W. Beavers, the former postal official, who is under indictment, has not left the country, but is still in New York.

Porte warns foreign embassies that Bulgarian agitators plan outrages against legations and other public buildings in Constantinople and urges precautions.

General revolt proclaimed in northern Macedonia by revolutionary committee; 15,000 armed men declared to be in field; General Zontchieff and Colonel Jankoff to command.

Continued fight against Tammany pledged by New York city fusion committee, which declared non-partisonship has been justified; Mayor Low's nomination uncertain.

Wholesale investigation of government departments will be demanded by Representative Wachter (Md.) in resolution to be introduced when congress meets.

United States treasury statement Sept. 1 shows $232,450,711 cash balance and $165,768,875 deposits in banks; bank note circulation increased $1,241,488 for month.

Sultan of Turkey in an address to the heads of religious communities, declares that all his desire is for the welfare of his people, without distinction in regard to either race or religion.

The removal of Miss Hulda Todd from a Delaware postoffice promises to become a political issue in that state. Her friends will appeal to the President to overrule the postmaster general.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay indorse the activity of Minister Beaupre in pushing the canal treaty with Colombia, and send additional instructions to the effect that the President will not enter into any arrangement whereby his scope of action under the canal law is hampered.

President Melville E. Ingalls of the Big Four says in his annual report that the outlook for all railroads is bright.

Plot by Servians to avenge the death of the late king and queen is laid bare and a large number of officers are placed under arrest.

American Federation of Labor has helped to organize the agricultural workmen of Indiana into unions, with the result that wages are higher.

Unknown negro, caught strangling a widow at Armourdale, Kan., drowns himself in the Kansas river rather than take the chances of being lynched.

Smoke device tested successfully by Michigan Central railroad officials on large passenger engine burning high grade coal; all engines will be equipped with it.

Dun's review of trade says there is a reaction and readjustment in business, following recent unhealthy speculative excesses, and the caution will make for steady and legitimate gains.

Escape of a Greek bootblack from his master at Kalamazoo discloses a system of white slavery in several Michigan cities, boys being bought from their parents in Greece and brought to this country to work as bootblacks for small pay.

President Roosevelt decides to fill important posts in the consular service hereafter by the promotion of men experienced in the duties of such offices, a reform which has been earnestly urged for years by business men of the country.

Armour & Co. are said to have secured a monopoly of the fruit carrying trade from the Michigan belt and to have trebled and quadrupled charges for icing. Growers make bitter complaint and threaten to appeal to the interstate commission.

### LOST.

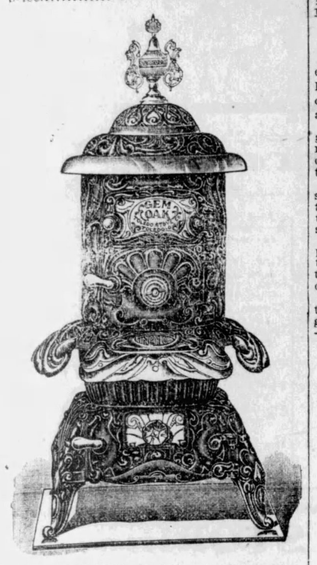
Who's seen my day?
'Tis gone away,
Nor left a trace
In any place.
If I could only find
Its footfall in some mind—
Some spirit-waters stirred
By wand of deed or word,
I should not stand at shadowy eve,
And for my day so grieve and grieve.

—Emma Burt.

Keep Warm With The Blade's

## Gem Oak Heater

The best all-around heater on the market. The cheapest. Our price..... **$12.00**



The GEM OAK is full standard size, handsomely ornamented, is superior in material, workmanship and operation to any other heating stove you can buy. Description:

Fret work swing top; the panels on fire doors fret work and nickeled; has a large, ornamental fire-pot ring, with side foot rail suspended from the fire-pot ring, made in three sections, and is interchangeable; shaker-draw center grate for coal, double section; cut-off grate for wood; steel nickel plated top ring; nickel plated knobs and foot rails, with a large wired and bailed ash-pan; shaker and lifter. The body is made out of 16-gauge black planished steel, made especially for Oak stoves.

This stove will give you great satisfaction and excellent service.

These stoves are carefully crated and shipped by freight. Purchaser pays freight on receipt of goods.

If you need a heating stove, this is the one for you to buy.

Our Price and the Weekly Blade one year is only..... **$12**

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A 68-piece set of rich, translucent china and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$6.75**

The set consists of 12 plates, 6 in.; 12 cups; 12 fruits, 4½ in.; 12 saucers; 2 cake plates; 1 sugar (2 pieces), 1 creamer, 1 tea pot (2 pieces), 1 bowl, 12 individual butters. This set of china can not be purchased of any dealer for less than $8.50 or $9.00.

Sample of China Free We can not adequately describe the fine qualities of these goods in this limited space. You must see them to appreciate them. Therefore we will send sample to every one who will send 2c stamp to pay postage. Send for sample and judge for yourself.

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## Publishers' Column

The Blade

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**Toledo, O.**

## Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

**Russian Dress, No. 9081.**

Dresses in this style are always popular with little folks, who seem to have an idea that frocks opened on the side make them "grown up."

As illustrated the dress is developed in bright red cashmere with bands of Persian embroidery for trimming. The kilt skirt is plaited closely at the waist, and attached to the edge of a fitted body lining that closes in the center back. The plaits are taped about half way down and flare stylishly at the hem where a narrow band of trimming is applied.

The waist is plain across the shoulders in the back and blouses at the belt. The full fronts are gathered at the neck and droop well over the belt, which completes the lower edge.

9081—Girl's Russian Dress. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years

The closing is made at the left side with a small gold buttons and buttonholes worked through a band of embroidery. A plain collar completes the neck and fastens at the side.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely, and are very wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on wide wristbands. If desired the dress may be made in one piece and the skirt attached to a belt fastening on a line with the blouse. In this case the body lining is omitted.

Dresses in the style are made of serge, flannel, Henrietta, ladies' cloth or covert, with lace, braid or self fabric for trimming.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require two and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9081, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

**Boy's Dress, No. 9085.**

Mothers who like to see their little folks dressed in white at all times find the heavy linens, cotton cheviots and percales quite warm enough for cold weather and far more practical than cloth.

The dress illustrated is made of white galatea with all over embroidery for trimming. It is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, and closes at the right side with large pearl buttons.

Three backward-turning tucks on each side of the front form a triple box-plait that is stitched from neck to belt, the tucks providing additional fulness in the short skirt.

Similar tucks in the back form a broad plait. The dress fits quite plain across the shoulders and is drawn in closely at the waist with a belt that has a smart dip in front.

Caps of embroidery are fastened under the tucks and extend over the shoulders, giving the effect of a sailor collar. A rolling collar completes the neck. One-piece sleeves have comfortable fulness on the shoulders, and are tucked to fit the wrists.

9085—Boy's Dress. 1, 2 and 4 years.

Dresses in this style are made of flannel, serge, cheviot and covert with fancy braid, and large glit buttons for trimming.

To make the dress for a boy of two years will require two and one-half yards of material 36 inches wide, with one-half yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9085, is cut in sizes for boys of 1, 2 and 4 years.

**Blouse Jacket With Skirt and Adjustable Shield, No. 9086, and Seven-Gored Flare Skirt, No. 8487.**

A general view of the early models for fall shows a continued vogue of ecru and biscuit shades. Rough cloths as well as satin-faced fabrics and silks come in these delicate tones.

The suit illustrated is developed in biscuit cheviot with bands of blue velvet and cloth for trimming. The blouse is simply adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams, and closes at the right side with large pearl buttons.

A smooth adjustment is maintained in the back and under the arms. The garment closes in double-breasted style under bands of trimming that finish the edges and extend around the neck.

The fulness at the waist is arranged on a narrow belt that has the fashionable dip in front. If desired the blouse may be made without the skirt, which is of circular shaping, fitted smoothly around the waist with small darts. Underlying plaits in the back are flatly pressed, but provide additional fulness at the lower edge. The blouse may be worn open and the fronts faced with velvet or silk.

9086—Misses' Blouse Jacket with Skirt
8487—Misses' Seven Gored Flare Skirt
Jacket, 12, 14 and 16 years.
Skirt, 12, 14 and 16 years.

A pattern is provided for a shield and standing collar that are adjustable. Some of these suits are worn without waists beneath and require this finish at the neck.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely and are very wide at the wrist, where the fulness is distributed on narrow velvet wristbands.

The skirt is shaped with seven gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits. A sheath effect is maintained from belt to knee, the gores flaring widely below that point.

A band of trimming is applied at the lower edge and the seams are double stitched. Costumes in this mode are developed in Venetian, covert, ladies' cloth, melton, camel's hair and albeline, with bands of silk, velvet or self-fabric for trimming.

To make the coat for a miss of fourteen years will require three yards of material forty-four inches wide with one-half yard of contrasting material for the shield. The pattern, No. 9086, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four inch material. The pattern, No. 8487, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

**BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.**

**Fancy Waist, No. 9098, and Skirt With Box-Plaited Flounce, No. 9100.**

Ash gray crepe de Paris is used for this charming gown. The waist is made over a glove-fitted, feather boned lining of gray taffeta, closing in the center front. It is faced with tucking to a round yoke depth at the back.

The front vest of tucking is permanently attached to the right lining and closes invisibly at the left side. Four backward turning plaits extend from the shoulders almost to the waist, providing fulness below the stitching that blouses over the narrow velvet belt. The fancy collar outlines the yoke in the back and finishes the edges of the vest, forming long, narrow ends that are decorated with large silver buttons.

A plain collar completes the neck. One-piece sleeves fit the arm closely from shoulder to elbow and are very wide at the lower edge, where the fullness is arranged on narrow wristbands. Three tucks are placed in the puff below the elbow.

The skirt is made with a narrow front gore that forms a panel. The wide side is of circular shaping, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts.

A tripe box-plait in the back is pressed and taped as far as the flounce, falling in long plaited folds to the floor, where the skirt trains gracefully. The closing is made invisibly under the box-plait.

The side gore is given full length and the flounce may either be applied or finished to form its lower portion. The plaits are narrow at the top and flare widely at the lower edge, giving a sudden sweep to the skirt that is very effective.

Bands of embroidery finish the collar, wristbands and top of flounce. Ornaments to match the trimming are applied on the collar and front panel.

Costumes in this mode are made of soft silk, crepe de chine, shantung or pongee, lansdowne, and any soft, clinging fabric, with silk, velvet, lace, ribbon or chiffon for trimming.

9098—Ladies' Fancy Waist.
9100—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one yard of tucking. The pattern, No. 9098, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will reqire six and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9100, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

**Rain Coat, No. 9096.**

So many beautiful fabrics are "waterproofed" at present that it is possible to have a very attractive looking outside garment that protects in rainy weather, and may also serve for traveling and many other purposes.

The garment illustrated is made of light gray cravenette, adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams. Tucks on each side of the back extend from shoulder to hem, narrow at the top and increasing in depth toward the lower edge, providing additional fulness around the bottom of the coat.

9096—Ladies' Rain Coat.
32, 36 and 40 inch bust.

The closing is made in slightly double breasted style, with small buttons and buttonholes worked through an invisible fly. The fulness at the waist is drawn in by a belt that has a decided dip in front.

The fronts are underfaced with cloth and turned back to form revers that meet the rolling collar in notches. Three shoulder capes are fastened under the collar and give a stylish finish to the coat. They are usually made separate and hooked on under the collar.

One-piece sleeves fit the upper arm well and are wide enough at the wrist to prevent the crushing of a waist sleeve worn beneath. They are gathered and arranged on wristbands that have pointed tabs at the back, fastened with small buttons.

To make the rain coat in the medium size will require five yards of material fifty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9096, is cut in sizes for a 32, 36 and 40-inch bust measure.

**Double Skirt, No. 9056.**

Pale gray crepe de chine is here tastefully trimmed with Irish crochet lace. The fabric is particularly appropriate for garments in this style, as it shows well and falls in soft, graceful folds.

It is made over a circular foundation of gray taffeta, which is fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts, closing invisibly at the center back in habit effect.

The lower flounce is finely shirred at the top and attached to the taffeta skirt. It is shallow in front and graduates to a considerable depth at the back, where it has a modish sweep. The flounce is finished with an elaborate scroll trimming of lace.

The upper skirt is shirred to make a deep yoke, and the shirrings are drawn closely over the hips. Below the yoke the skirt falls loosely in long folds and just covers the top row of shirring on the flounce. It closes invisibly at the center back. The hem is trimmed with a lace scroll surmounted by large lace motifs.

9056—Ladies' Double Skirt.
22, 24, 26 and 28 inch Waist.

Skirts in this style are usually worn by slender women. They may be developed in crepe de Paris, mousseline de soie, chiffon, liberty satin, foulard, china silk, veiling, voille, or any of the lovely silk and wool fabrics that are at present so popular.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require seven and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide and one and three-quarter yards of lining for the foundation. The pattern, No. 9056, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26 and 28-inch waist measure.

**Shirred Waist, No. 9074.**

Many of the new fancy waists intended to wear at restaurant dinners or the theatre are developed in white china silk. The fabric is soft and shirs or tucks well. It cleans nicely and requires little trimming.

The waist illustrated is made of white silk with lace collar and wristbands. It is mounted on a glove-fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn close to the belt, where there are tiny plaits.

Three rows of shirring on the shoulders and three a short distance below form a shirred yoke, below which the fullness blouses well. The closing is made with small turquoise buttons and buttonholes worked through a center box plait. Four backward-turning tucks on each side of the plait are stitched flatly from neck to belt.

A transparent collar of lace and tucking completes the neck. Three clusters of shirring draw the one-piece sleeves in closely around the upper arm like a fitted cap. The full puff below the shirring is gathered and arranged on a narrow wristband, over which it droops well at the back.

Waists in this style are made of foulard, liberty satin, pongee, crepe de chine or veiling with contrasting material for trimming.

9074—Ladies' Shirred Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern, No. 9074, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.


## INSANE MAN

### Insisted That He Was Sent for by the President.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 2.—A man giving his name as Henry Weilbrenner was arrested at Sagamore Hill late last night while making a persistent demand to see President Roosevelt. The man was armed with a revolver fully loaded. He was taken to the village and placed in the town prison.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night Weilbrenner drove to Sagamore Hill in a phaeton buggy. He was stopped by the secret service operative on duty. Weilbrenner said he had a personal engagement with the President and desired to see him. As it was long after the hours when visitors are received the officer declined to permit him to go to the house. The man insisted but the officer turned him away.

Soon after Weilbrenner returned and again insisted that he be allowed to see the President if only for a minute. This time he was ordered away and warned not to return.

Just before 11 o'clock the man returned a third time and demanded of the officer that he should be permitted to see the President at once. The officer's response was to take the man from his buggy and put him in the stables, where he was placed under the guard of two stablemen. A revolver was found in the buggy.

Later, Weilbrenner was brought to the village and locked up. He is five feet eight inches high, 28 years old, has a medium-sized dark moustache, black eyes and evidently is of German descent. He resides in Syosset, about five miles inland from Oyster Bay. He was well dressed in a suit of dark material and wore an old-fashioned derby hat. It was thought by the officers that Weilbrenner was accompanied by two other men as their footprints were found in the mud alongside of the buggy tracks. In view of this fact the officer on duty telephoned to the village for assistance and was soon joined by two other secret service men.

While Weilbrenner talked rationally to the officers last night it seems evident from his conversation today that he is demented. He said that he had received a telegraphic communication from the President directing him to call at Sagamore Hill.

Weilbrenner's buggy was taken to a local livery barn.

When asked what had become of the rig Weilbrenner replied: "Oh, the President has taken care of it. That's all right."

Weilbrenner is regarded by those who have seen him to be a dangerous lunatic.

At Syosset it is learned that the man is the son of a truck farmer and is one of three brothers. He has two sisters. The family is respectable and is held in general esteem.

Weilbrenner several years ago had a nervous attack which rendered him mentally helpless for a day or two but his family supposed that he had been quite restored by the medical treatment he received at that time. Since then he had manifested no symptoms of mental aberration. He had not social stic or anarchistic tendencies so far as known, never having been interested in any questions of that kind. He was employed daily on his father's farm.

Weilbrenner was arraigned today before Justice Franklin on complaint of the secret service operatives who placed him under arrest. Weilbrenner's brother William was present at the examination. Justice Franklin questioned the prisoner about his movements last night.

His replies were made in a quiet tone of voice but they indicated, apparently beyond doubt, that the man was crazy. Asked why he went to Sagamore Hill, he replied:

"I went to see the President about his daughter, Alice."

"Had you an engagement with the President?"

"Yes."

"How was the engagement made?"

"I talked with the President last night," replied Weilbrenner.

"How did you talk with him?"

"Oh, I just talked."

"A sort of wireless talk, was it?"

"Yes, that is it, a wireless talk."

"Why did you want to see the President about Miss Alice?"

"I wanted to marry her."

"Did you ever see Miss Roosevelt?"

"Yes; I saw her night before last."

"Where did you see her?"

"At my house."

"Did she go over there?"

"Yes, she came in a red automobile."

"Who accompanied her?"

"Her brother, Theodore."

Justice Franklin, after the examination, concluded he would hold Weilbrenner until an inquiry of lunacy could be held upon his case.

The examination was then postponed until 5 o'clock this afternoon so that physicians who hold certificates entitling them to make inquiries into the sanity of persons could be present.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 5.—It appears that the lesson of last Tuesday night, when the madman, Weilbrenner, endeavored to force himself into the presence of the president, has been well learned. The force of secret service officers here has been strengthened and the probabilities are that other additions to the force may be made in a few days. Tomorrow night the president and party will start for Syracuse, where, on Labor Day, the president will deliver an important address. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to insure his personal safety on the trip and at Syracuse. The president will hold no public reception while in that city. No formal callers were received by the president today.


## LAND BARGAINS!

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and other sections of the great Southwest offer the most flattering inducements to homeseekers and investors. The influx of immigration is rapidly advancing values, so now is the time to take advantage of your opportunity.

Special railroad rates and guides to conduct you over the field without charge will be furnished.

If you want to know where these opportunities are, and how to reach them, address

R. S. LEMON, Secretary.

FRISCO SYSTEM, IMMIGRATION BUREAU
ST. LOUIS, MO.


## Australia's New Capital

*Tumut, Now a Hamlet, Will Soon Become a Great City.*

In the southeastern corner of vast Australia, hidden away among the foothills of the great Munjong Range, lies a small township that will soon to change its name.

There are only fourteen hundred people in and about it now—though it has a mayor and council of its own, for all that; municipalities begin young in Australia—but in a few years there will be as many thousands and perhaps tens of thousands, says the London Express.

The spreading, scattered little houses (two-story brick, one-story weather-board but all of them roofed with galvanized iron) will still bask placidly among their trees on the long, slow slope to Tumut river; but on the other slope, that is now just sheep paddocks covered with the wiry native grasses and dead timber standing ghostly white, there will be great palaces of granite and marble, Government House and Parliament House and public offices and private mansions, such as become the dignity of the commonwealth's chief city.

The surroundings of Tumut are prosaic enough, but they manage to epitomise Australia fairly well. If you go there by rail, branching off at Cootamundra from the main Sydney to Melbourne line, you will for a year or so yet leave the train at Gundagai, on the old coach road where the bush rangers used to ply their trade. Butcher Morgan terrorized all the district forty years ago, and Captain Moonlight was brought prisoner into the little town as late as 1879.

There was an older Gundagai, too, than the one you see nowadays. The first settlers camped on the great Marrambridgee flat, and for precaution asked the black fellows near by how high the flooded river might rise. One old black pointed to the fork of a gum tree, sixty feet and more above their heads. At that they laughed, and thought he could not have understood what they asked; but they knew in 1852, when the river came down in fury, filling the broad valley from ridge to ridge, and old Gundagai was swept into annihilation.

Now the road and the new railway cross on a bridge well above flood-mark, and run by the river and up the Adelong creek through one of the oldest goldfields in the colony.

Hereabouts is the first mine that struck payable gold a thousand feet down, and got a government reward of £1,000 for doing it; but most of the work is now done by sluicing, and more than a thousand loads a day are washed in the district. And when you pass the low divide beyond Adelong and drop into the Tumut valley itself, a warm, fertile country opens before you, almost the first spot in New South Wales that found the value of irrigation.

Tobacco will grow there, and maize, and fruits of all sorts; between the river flat and the great ridges to southwards there are climates to suit all tastes. "Failure of crops in the district has never been known," says the official report. Let us hope the continent will learn to grow more like its new capital.

But Australian legislators need bracing rather than pampering climates, and these too are at hand. The fine up-river road will take them—with an eleven-mile hill for exercise—up to Kiandra, in the ranges, where snow-shoeing and tobogganing are just at present in full swing; and any cyclist among them who doesn't mind coasting three-and-half miles with a sapling dragging behind his saddle will find it pleasant to turn off to the Yarrangobilly Caves, large, and less backneyed than the glittering miles of limestone cavern near Jenolan.

So Tumut has a fair start—with gold (not to mention tin and chrome ores) handy for a miner, a rushing snow-fed river and established irrigation works for the grower, caves and scenery for the tourist, and granite, and marble, and brick-clay all ready for the builder's use. Nor will it take many years—given reasonable prosperity—to raise on those drear-looking slopes a city worthy of its nation.

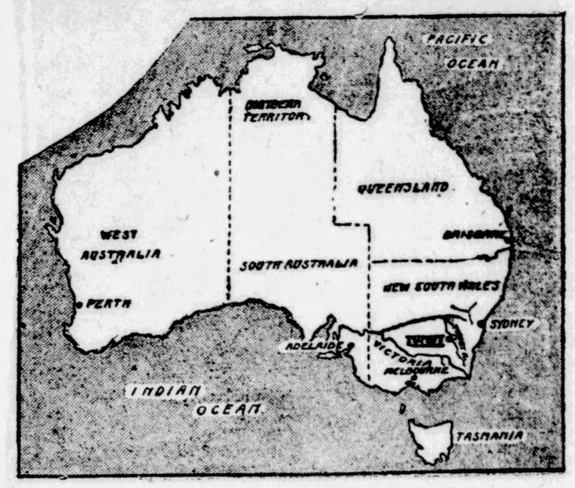
Australia is used to sudden city-building. No town within its borders is yet 120 years old. Melbourne—still slightly the biggest of them—is not quite seventy; sixty years ago people were advertising for stilts to help them get across the quagmires in its main street, and all Toorak—now its Belgravia and Mayfair and Kensington combined—was sold for £120.

The worst of the sudden system was that houses were put up anyhow. To this day Sydney streets are disgraced by the "shanty"-like erections that rub shoulders with some of their finest buildings, and to walk half-a-mile along main thoroughfares in Melbourne (Bourke street or Elizabeth street, for instance) is like strolling out of Whitehall into the slums of Deptford.

But Tumut, we may hope, will be more carefully treated. Architects will plan it out with full knowledge of its purpose; great parks—the Australian is strong on parks—along the river-flat, noble public buildings on the lower slopes facing over them, and around and above all the low, broad comfortable homes, each with its belt of garden and trees, that the colonist at leisure can make and enjoy so well.

Open air and running water and the aromatic scents of the bush all about it—Tumut will be a delightful place to live in, as pleasant a seat of government as the world can show.

And—well, it may have to change its name. But it's not a bad name, if you pronounce it properly—Tew-mutt; and Parkestown, or Alexandraville, or Federalia would be much worse.




MAP OF AUSTRALIA SHOWING THE POSITION OF TUMUT.

## LADY MINTO.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 2.—Lady Minto, wife of the governor general of Canada, and her daughters, Lady Kileen and Lady Ruby Elliot, and Captain Bell, A. D. C., left the capital today for a visit to Japan. The party will sail from Vancouver next Monday, and expect to return to Canada about the middle of November.

COUNTESS MINTO.

## THE CANAL TREATY.

Bogota, Colombia, Aug. 29 (via Buena Ventura, Sept. 4).—Congress is discussing a bill authorizing President Marroquin to negotiate a new Panama canal treaty with the United States. The opposition is doing its utmost to prevent congress approving the measure.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 4.—The Nueve Tiempo, of Bogota, in an article in its issue of August 14, urged the Colombian congress to disregard United States Minister Beaupres' notes to Secretary of State Rico, which it considered offended the national dignity, and continue its deliberations for the basis of a new Panama canal treat.

## DEWEY ON OUR NAVY.

New York, Sept. 2.—Admiral George Dewey has contributed an article to the current issue of the Navy League Journal in which he gives the strength of the fleets that Great Britain, France and Germany could assemble for their summer maneuvers as compared with our small fleet assembled at Bar Harbor. Admiral Dewey continues:

"We rely upon the Navy League to bring home such facts as these to the people at large, and to make such a propaganda as will show how deficient we really are in naval strength. Popular newspaper articles are misleading, and can so distort an imposing looking list such as this present one as to persuade nine-tenths of the community that its vessels are all that they purport to be.

"The Navy League can controvert such impressions, and with the intense interest regarding the navy and all details connected with it which now exists, even in the most inland and remote localities of our country, it can demonstrate the real fighting value of these vessels and can point the moral for our possessing better ones before the fighting moment arrives. The Navy League should have a great future before it, and no more patriotic work can be done than is contemplated by its organization.

"Our immense coast line and our rapidly increasing world trade demand a navy; we must have it for our own protection, and it rests with the Navy League to instill this idea into the minds of all classes of citizens until the pressure of public opinion gives us such a navy as is needed for the country's prestige and safety."

**Crater of Vesuvius.**

Naples, Sept. 5.—The eruption of Vesuvius, although it still continues, has moderated to a certain extent. The new crater presents a wonderful sight. It is very deep, with very steep sides, which arouses the fear that another crumbling may occur. The mouth of the crater from side to side measures over 425 feet and is about 350 feet deep. The lava in the direction of the east and northeast continues in a very liquid form and it now covers an area of 650,000 square feet.


## DOCTOR SAID

**"Quit Wrong Food and Eat Grape-Nuts."**

An Illinoisan who has been through the mill says: "Last spring I was so bad with indigestion I could not digest even soft cooked eggs and doctor said I must eat predigested food and prescribed Grape-Nuts. I changed for the better before I had used one package, eating it three times a day.

"My improvement on Grape-Nuts food was so wonderful that I concluded to use your food drink Postum in place of tea and to make a long story short I have not been without Grape-Nuts and Postum since and my present health proves my doctor's wisdom in prescribing Grape-Nuts. I have got strong as a horse and well and I owe it all to your delicious food and Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."


## PERHAPS A CRANK

### A New York Photographer Threatened Secretary Hay.

New York, Sept. 5.—Francis M. Beuque, 46 years old, a photographer, was committed to Bellevue hospital today to be examined as to his sanity. Beuque had been arrested for writing a letter to Secretary of State John Hay, in which he threatened the secretary if a claim of $41,000 was not paid. Detective Muller, of the Washington police force, who made the arrest, explained that Beuque had been in the photographic business in Hamburg, but was compelled to leave the country, selling out his business, Beuque claimed, at a great sacrifice. This was the origin of his grievance, and his demand was that Secretary Hay secure his reimbursement from the German government. Muller said that Beuque had written letters on this subject to the various presidents and secretaries of state since the administration of Harrison, none, however, threatening in tone until this letter to Secretary Hay, in which he declared that if Mr. Hay did not attend to his claim he (Beuque) would attend to Mr. Hay. Beuque, who is of respectable dress and manner, expressed satisfaction when arrested, declaring that publicity would aid him in getting the money. When asked why he wrote the letter Beuque replied:

"I want my money. It is what the German government owes me."

Magistrate Cornell declared that he did not believe the man was in his right mind and committed him to Bellevue for examination.

The Washington police state that the amount demanded by Beuque from the authorities of Hamburg, Germany, was 10,000 marks. This sum he says was invested in 1889 in a photograph gallery in that city and he claims to have lost it when he was expelled because he refused to perform military duty on the ground that he was an American. He was given three days to leave Germany, but through Secretary of State Blaine had the time extended to three months. The alleged threat in his recent letter to Secretary Hay was in the statement that he had written eight letters to the government and the present would be the last. He said he would take up the matter then himself and whatever he did would be in "self defense." The letter, like its predecessors, was long and rambling.

## THE ALASKAN CASE.

London, Sept. 2.—The arguments of the United States and Great Britain based on the cases of and counter cases in the Alaskan boundary arbitration already filed were submitted today by counsel of the two governments to the Alaska boundary commissioners.

One of the Canadian counsel said after reading the American brief that it was a strong document but he thought Great Britain had a fighting chance.

It is expected that the meeting of the commissioners tomorrow will be brief and merely for the purpose of organization and fixing a date for hearing the oral arguments though it is possible that applications relative to matters connected with the general Alaskan question may be made at the meeting, which will be private. It will then be determined if the subsequent meetings shall be public or private.

## NEW RAILWAY RECORD.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—A new world's record for long distance running was made by apassenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad early yesterday morning. A stretch of 128 miles was covered in 125 minutes. No stops were made. The distance traversed is between Chicago Junction, Ohio, and Garrett, Ind. During the run a speed of 85 miles an hour was reached. This was the maximum. Bursts of speed 70 and 75 miles an hour were frequent. The train was made up of five cars and was pulled by engine 1460, in charge of Engineer Wm. Dunton. This engine is of the Atlantic type, weighing 177,000 pounds. It is the most powerful style in service on the Baltimore & Ohio road. An extra large water tank helped in this remarkable performance, saving stops for water.

**Plotters Accused of Insubordination**

Belgrade, Sept. 5.—An official note concerning the recent arrests of Servian army officers says that 28 officers, mostly lieutenants, were arrested on charges of insubordination and that their disciplinary examination is proceeding.


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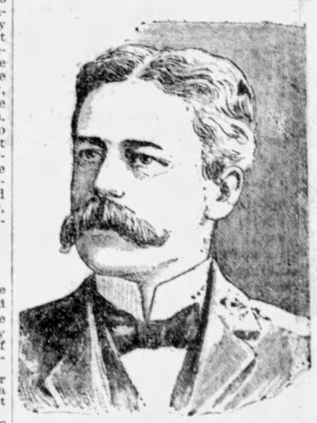
## CAPT. CARTER TO BE FREED

Leavenworth, Sept. 7.—Oberlin Carter, former captain, once known as the handsomest man in the United States army, leaves prison this month after having served a sentence of five years for his part in the contract frauds by which the government lost over a million dollars. Greene and Gaynor, charged with being his partners in the frauds, are still in Canada, where they fled, and the federal government is now working through the British foreign office to secure their extradition.



OBERLIN CARTER.

## IOWA BEAUTIES.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, Sept. 2.—The mayors of many of the cities of Iowa have been called upon to pose as judges of feminine beauty, and as such have been asked to select from several localities women noted for their beauty, character and other distinguishing features. Many have entered upon their difficult task with misgivings, as the selections are to be made public sooner or later and the judgment of the man who made the choice will be called into question.

The object of this call for types of Iowa feminine beauty is to form an album of beautiful women for the Iowa building at the St. Louis exposition. With this in view each city is to designate a few of its handsomest women, and the mayors have been called upon to judge the qualities that constitute the true essence of feminine grace.

There is naturally much speculation among the women of each city regarding the selections that will be made by the mayors, and the announcement of the successful beauties will be anticipated by the feminine public with no little interest.

## CELEBRATION OF THE WORKMEN'S LEGAL HOLIDAY

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Labor Day, the workingman's holiday, set apart in nearly every state of the Union by legislation, is perhaps the most universally observed of any legal holiday. The first celebration of Labor Day took place in New York City, September 5, 1882, so that Labor Day as an institution may be said to become of age this year. The Knights of Labor were then secretly working in New York and many of the local assemblies were affiliated with the Central Labor Union. When the first general assembly of the Knights of Labor began on September 5, 1882, the Central Labor Union was invited to witness the parade from the stand at Union Square. That was the first Labor Day parade. While the parade was passing Robert Price, of Lonaconing, Md., turned to Richard Griffiths, the general worthy foreman of the Knights of Labor, and said: "This is labor day in earnest, Uncle Dick." The event was afterward alluded to as the "Labor Day parade," and subsequently the day became known as Labor Day.

For a time many of the states chose different days as Labor Day. In California it was fixed on the first Monday in October, in Louisiana, November 25, Wisconsin left it optional with the governor to fix and some selected other dates. Gradually the first Monday in September, and is so fixed by the executives her has become the recognized Labor of states where it is not designated by law as the laboring men's legal holiday.

**Chicago Captured by Unions**

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7.—Chicago, the greatest center of organized labor in the world, held its Labor Day celebration on the customary large scale. The parade occupied the greater part of the day, every organized trade being represented by large numbers of men or women. In accordance with custom the board of trade, stock exchange, banks and public offices were closed for the day.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# The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**

That which is distorted cannot in a moment become symmetrical, and even after thorough thought-reconstruction the body cannot at once fully conform and change its expression. Limitations can be overcome, but patient effort is required.

**Thursday.**

It is easy to float with the tide, but to break away from environment demands courage and persistence. The all-enveloping thought currents are powerful.

**Friday.**

There is but one real world for anyone, and that is his thought-world. This should be intelligently constructed. The kingdom of heaven is within.

**Saturday.**

By infallible law mental states are mirrored upon the body; but because the process is gradual and complex, we fail to observe the connection. Mind translates into flesh and blood.

**Sunday.**

God is the mind of Nature. He whispers to us in every leaf, flower, and blade of grass; in the air, the clouds, the sunshine, the sea. All are eloquent from within.

**Monday.**

We can lift everything towards the divine by transforming our own ideals.

**Tuesday.**

We patch the body from the outside, hoping thereby to make it mentally tenable a little while longer. But it is built from within.

HENRY WOOD.

## TOO MUCH WORK. TOO LITTLE REST.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Leave out the useless things.
What are they?

Follow yourself a single day with this thought in mind, and see how much of what you have really imagined necessary could have been left undone without detriment to any human being. Count the steps which you take because you have let a "mob of thoughts" have possession of your mind to the exclusion of that which would bring the accomplishment of a duty at the right moment. You will be astonished when night comes to see how much force, how much energy has gone to waste.

This is true of almost every one of us, although we do not recognize our failures in that direction. We are economical in material things perhaps, but prodigal of our strength, one of our most precious possessions. "To keep up with the procession, as it is often termed, we allow ourselves to assume responsibilities and seek pleasures that demand a constantly increasing effort, to which at last we find ourselves unequal.

"How unwise but how great the temptation," writes one woman. "The very air about us is full of excitement and vitality. We rush as if there would never be another day. To take things moderately is a lesson that as yet few women have learned by heart."

And yet there was never anything plainer than the necessity of learning this lesson, and it cannot be too strongly insisted upon. To women the opening of the twentieth century has brought opportunities that are dazzling with promise of achievement. There is a charm, a fascination about it all that blurs the mental vision, and makes the individual woman attempt what exhausts her physically, mentally, and finally, spiritually.

You may wonder how the latter part of this assertion can be true. Because growth in character cannot be made when every waking hour is filled to the brim with a rush and hurry that precludes quiet thought about the things belonging to the higher life. Every human being needs times when the outside world is shut away from the consciousness; when the mind is not torn with the thought of many things to do in order to meet real or fancied obligations.

In a recent book, The People of the Whirlpool, in which is to be found a deal of common sense interwoven with the romance, the author says:

"A certain amount of separateness—I use the word in an entirely opposite meaning from that of aloofness—is I find, necessary to every member of our household, and this chance for intimacy with ourself is a luxury denied to those who live all their lives taking joy or sorrow equally in a crowd."

It is the learning to know oneself that is important and which this intensity of rush and hurry, with the worry that always follows close behind, prevents almost absolutely. To live our own lives to the highest purpose we must be able to command times of seclusion even from those closest to our hearts—times when we can approach to a realization of the true object of all living, can learn to understand our own natures, our faults, our failures, and beyond them all our possibilities.

To most of us these seasons are to be obtained only by "giving up the useless things"—those which demand the expenditure of force that cannot rightly be spared from the "must-be's;" which crowd the hours to mental suffocation; which do not really belong to us only as we have gathered them into our sheaf of activities.

It is a hard task sometimes to make clear to ourselves and to others what things are for us "useless." We see much that needs doing, work that requires willing hearts and hands for its accomplishment. Our social and intellectual life is brimming full of interest in which we long to take a part. All seem important or desirable in one way or another, and so the crowding process goes on indefinitely.

There is, however, such a thing as making a choice and she is a wise woman who looks well to what she must do, and then adds only what she can accomplish without friction or exhaustion. Such women do not allow themselves to be cajoled or driven into undertakings that will overtask body and mind. Let us remember this: Should we drop out tomorrow, the world will move serenely on; our unfinished tasks will be completed by other hands; the burdens we have laid down will be lifted to other willing shoulders. We are a part, and only a part, of the great Whole.

Let us make sure that we are filling the measure of our responsibility fully and conscientiously. First it is the home which is to be considered, or the business duties which have been assumed and for the performance of which payment is made. Then—and here is where the trouble comes in—from among the things we should like to do, either to help others or for self-improvement and pleasure, choose those which appeal most strongly to us for performance, and for which we have force to spare, and leave all else to others.

What I am saying here is for the large class of women, most of them homekeepers, who, in this new awakening, are trying to crowd two days' work into one. Earnest, and sincere of purpose, they do not see their danger, until there comes the breakdown which threatens the usefulness of their whole future.

Of course, into the question of how much each one can do, comes the consideration of temperament, of self-poise, of right thinking. The last gives the key to power. Just so far as the mental attitude of faith in the potency of the Divinity that is within us all can be preserved, just as strong as is the belief in the personal possession of a spiritual force and energy that may be drawn upon indefinitely, so will be the ability to do, without exhaustion.

Naturally this faith, this belief, is a thing of growth. The thought must be held in an atmosphere of hope, into which doubt and despondency are not admitted. The latter paralyzes all effort; weakens all power of accomplishment.

"There is no more real trouble in the entire catalogue of human sorrow than despondency," writes Lilian Whiting. "Perhaps it may almost be said, there is no greater sin than habitual despondency. For its effects are as disastrous, as painful, as absolutely inimical to any form of effort or achievement, in either mental or mechanical work; as fatal to helpfulness to others, as paralyzing to the radiation of that sweetness and energy which redeems life from dull drudgery or mere passive endurance—to all these despondency is as fatal as is either illness or absolute wrong-doing, or both combined. This may seem rather a sweeping statement, but it is only too true. The conditions of all forms of impress upon life are not in length of time nor even in freedom from interruptions, but in the quality of the spiritual life in the immediate present. Hope, faith, vision, kindles and invigorates. So much faith, so much energy. The two are proportional. Hope and conviction push their way forward, and even the dry twig blossoms at their touch."

These are strong words, but they are true ones. The physical fails us, often because we admit shadows into the mind. They linger there until they acquire substance and force enough to work their destructive will.

Holding the thought steadily in an atmosphere of hope, of faith, of confidence in our ability to perform, and we shall feel an ever increasing energy that will bear us on to accomplishment, without danger of exhaustion.

This mental attitude would be easier to hold if we were not constantly looking with dread to the tomorrow and what it may bring. If we could only realize that today is all that is really ours, that present duties, well done, are the best promise for the future, wearing worry would become a thing of the past. Harriet Prescott Spofford expresses the truth in these stanzas:

Upon John Ruskin's writing-desk
A slab of chalcedony lay
And on it, cut in careful script,
The word "Today."

Honored of all, a wondrous man,
And held a prophet in his way,
He let "Tomorrow" bide its time,
And used "Today."

Upon the tablet of the will
How good to write, the self-same way,
Putting tomorrow's uses by,
The word "Today."

## The Cozy Corner

**"Polly Ann" Answers "Lil."**

"Lil," of Michigan, answers my letter by quoting certain laws, saying they were given for the governing of the Jews, and asks why if the laws allowing more than one wife, and for keeping the Sabbath instead of Sunday, are changed, that for the increasing and multiplying of families should not also be changed.

In the first place, if "Lil" will read her Bible carefully, she will see that when God set one man and one woman in a family and gave to them the command to "multiply and increase," there were no Jews at that time nor for several hundred years afterwards.

God has never changed the order of things, as He made it in the garden of Eden, but if "Lil" will read Genesis 6:2, she will see who changed the one wife plan, and farther on it is evident that God was not pleased with the change for these would-be reformers went from bad to worse, until the whole posse of them were drowned from the face of the earth, except the one decent family that was found in the lot.

I think "Lil" is mistaken when she says that God was pleased to allow men to have more than one wife; the law and custom allow it, but I find no record of God having ever changed His original plan of "one man and one woman;" we might as well allow that He is pleased to have stealing and murder, because the law frequently "allows" it.

The human family have never yet been able to change the laws of God with any benefit. The French people once tried it by making the Sabbath come on the tenth day instead of the seventh, but, after a short trial, found that God's plan was best and returned to the old order of things.

Samuel says that "to obey is better than sacrifice," and in my opinion strict obedience to God's laws and plans will be better for us than to attempt to follow anything that human sagacity can suggest.—Polly Ann Pritchard, N. Y.

**An Optimistic View.**

I was much impressed by the beautiful thoughts on life as expressed by Nancy Whikey in the Household, but I beg the privilege of taking issue with her on one point. Being in the "sere and yellow leaf" myself, and looking back on my past life, I see many disappointments and, what at least seem, failures, but what we sometimes name thus are needed for character building, and I, at 68, certainly believe that life is worth living.

I thoroughly enjoy it, though physically debarred from taking an active part in the strenuous life by which I am surrounded, and unable by voice or pen to influence humanity, I can think, and "thoughts are things," which have a potent influence. I believe that, although the drama of life will still go on when we leave this plane for a higher, our thoughts as well as our deeds will live after us, influencing those upon whom they have been bestowed.

My motto through life has been

"This world is not so bad a world as some
would like to make it.
But whether good or whether bad, de-
pends on how you take it."

Marian Bently writes that she has been an invalid for years and was so emaciated that she "looked like a ghost." This summer she has been on a farm taking a new medicine, which has wrought such a cure for her that her best friends hardly recognize her.

"This sounds," she writes, "like a patent medicine advertisement, but you will see there is no patent on it when I tell you that it consisted only of "strippings." Perhaps some of those who read this do not know that "strippings" is the last quart of milk drawn from the cow. It is very rich, and drank while warm, is one of the greatest flesh builders ever heard of. I drank nearly a quart of this rich, warm milk twice a day, rested in the open air, ate plenty of bread and butter and fruit—no meat at all—for two months, and now I can truly say that I am as well, strong and happy as a girl need be, and write this for the benefit of others who may have taken medicine with as little profit as I did for years.

The pure air with quiet surroundings and freedom from care had much to do with my recovery, of course, but I give the "strippings" credit for the gain in flesh and the rose and lily tints on my complexion. Go thou and do likewise.

John W. Cook asks for a recipe for making cucumber pickles that will retain their green color and keep firm.

M. Sheldon is troubled with small, red pants getting into her food, etc., in her pantry; she would be thankful to anyone who can send her a sure remdy for them.

"A Kitchen Maid" says that a few drops of spearmint oil, or sprigs of the fresh mint, scattered about the runways of mice, will drive them away.

Here is a case for sympathy:—"Dear Cozy Corner editor, I am to be married, and wish to wear a veil, but my cousin from the city tells me I must not, as I am twenty-five years old, and the wedding is to be a very quiet one at home. She says veils are only allowed for young girls, and when there is a very swell church wedding. Please do not laugh at me, but tell me if this is true.—"Katie M."

It is not true; your "cousin from the city" is mistaken, for a woman may wear a veil at the most informal wedding, provided she is under fifty years of age and not a widow. So buy yourself three and a half yards of wide, white illusion, make yourself a veil and be happy ever after. It is a matter of choice whether the veil is worn over the face or not. If so, it is draped on the head so the front portion will just fall to the waist; this portion is cut through the center so that it may be lifted and thrown back from the face after the ceremony. The veil may be fastened to the hair with a spring of flowers, but a small wreath is a newer fashion.

## Here, There, Everywhere.

Now that we are returning to our homes from our summer vacations, we are interested in recipes for removing traces of sunburn, freckles, etc. Here are two or three reliable recipes sent by "A Beauty Doctor:"

Slice cucumbers in skim milk, let them stand for several hours and use the milk as a face wash to remove sunburn. Chop several large cucumbers, squeeze out the juice and heat it to the boiling point, then strain and bottle it for winter use; it is excellent as a complexion clearer.

If the freckles are large, yellow ones, try this lotion: One pint of elder flower water, two tablespoonfuls of strained lemon juice, and two heaping teaspoonfuls of pulverized alum. Mix thoroughly and use as a wash several times a day, allowing it to dry on the face. It will not cause a growth of hair on the face as some of the lotions containing glycerine do.

For wrinkles, melt in a porcelain kettle one-half ounce each of white wax and spermacetti, one ounce each of cocoanut oil and lanolin, and two ounces of oil of sweet almonds. When well mixed remove from the fire and add one ounce orange flower water and three drops tincture benzoin. Beat rapidly with an egg beater, or silver fork, until the mixture is creamy, and when cold put in small jars.

There is now a revival of the old-fashioned cross-stitch patterns done in silk and worsted on table covers, chair tidies, etc., and of the darned network that is so very trying to the eyes of the worker. Of the latter work, mats and cover for bureaus and tables, bed-sets of pillow shams and counerpanes, and curtains are made. These are pretty, but it is a question whether they pay for the strain they are upon the eyes of the worker.

When linoleum begins to lose its freshness, it may be restored and its wearing quality renewed by going over it with a little common glue melted in a pint of hot water. Have the linoleum clean and dry and with a woolen cloth dipped in this glue-water, wipe it, always rubbing in the same direction. If this is done at night, the floor covering will have a fine, hard gloss in the morning.

Cold tea is good for removing stains from varnished wood. The faded colors in a carpet may be renewed by going over the entire surface with a broad paint brush dipped in any good dye. Sweep the carpet clean, then wipe it with a cloth wet in vinegar and water. When dry, dip the brush in the prepared dye and paint the whole surface of the carpet with it beginning on one side and drawing the brush in straight lines across the length of the room. As the dye will not be equally absorbed by the original colors and shades of the carpet, the pattern will remain, and all worn places will be covered.

A half pint of boiled, linseed oil and an equal quantity of vinegar, thoroughly mixed and rubbed on shabby, leather-covered furniture will renovate it in a wonderful manner. Use a flannel cloth and rub the mixture into the leather, then polish with a soft cloth.

To renovate pillows at home, place two sticks across the sink or bath-tub and lay the pillows on them. Then pour over the pillow very hot water until they are completely saturated; let them drain helping the process by gently squeezing them, then lay several thicknesses of newspaper on a radiator or over a register, place the pillows on this, covering with another paper to prevent the top from cooling too rapidly. The heat will dry the feathers very rapidly, and when dry shake them and beat them, and your pillows will be like new.

This is really cleaning by steam, and is what is done when you send your feathers away to be renovated.

## GONGERNING JACK LONDON.

A conspicuous figure in the literary world is Mr. Jack London, author of The Call of the Wild, The Children of the Frost, and The Son of the Wolf. His father, John London, a nomadic trapper, scout and frontiersman, went in 1873 to San Francisco, where Jack, the youngest of ten half-brothers and sisters, was born three years later. He lived on California ranches until his tenth year, when his parents removed to Oakland. There he "at once fell into paradise in the shape of a free library." Between school hours and work, Jack found time to pore over books of history, poetry and fiction, and to nurse the secret wish to become writer.

A well-defined nomadic strain in his blood, led him to leave home soon after he was 15. In his search for adventures amongst the scum marine population of San Francisco Bay he soon lost his ideal romance and replaced it with the real romance of things. He became—in turn—a salmon fisher, an oyster pirate, a fish patrolman, a 'longshoreman, and a general bay-faring adventurer. When he was 17 he shipped before the mast as an able seaman going as far as Japan, and spending some time seal-hunting on the Russian side of Bering Sea. He also served at divers times in various forecastles.

Reviewing his mental and physical equipments up to the time he was 18 Mr. London says: "I had lived my childhood on California ranches, my boyhood hustling newspapers on the streets of a healthy western city, and my youth on the ozone-laden waters of San Francisco Bay and the Pacific ocean. I loved life in the open, and I toiled in the open, at the hardest kinds of work. Learning no trade, but drifting along from job to job, I looked on the world and called it good, every bit of it. Let me repeat, this optimism was because I was healthy and strong, bothered with neither aches nor weaknesses, never turned down by the boss because I did not look fit, able always to get a job shoveling coal, sailorizing, or manual labor of some sort.

"Swayed partly by interest in sociology and economics, partly by the fascination of the enterprise, he tramped many thousands of miles over the United States and Canada. "On rods and blind baggages I fought my way from the open west, where men bucked big and the job hunted the man, to the congested labor centers of the east, where men were small potatoes and hunted the job for all they were worth."

He had more than one jail experience in the course of several thousand miles of tramping, because he possessed no fixed place of abode and no visible means of support. Later on he repeated his vagabond career in the East End of London, the result being his volume on The People of the Abyss, which, after its serial run in one of the magazines, is to appear in book form in the autumn. Eventually he decided that tramping was not all beer and skittles, and returned to Oakland, where he entered the high school.

His college course in the University of California was limited to his freshmen year, finances, or the lack of them, obliging him to turn to at the familiar grind. This was in '97, and, impelled by the promise of gold and adventure, Jack London was among the first to join the fall rush to the Klondike.

It was in the Klondike that he gathered the material for his first books, which brought him before the reading public. His first magazine article was published in The Overland Monthly in 1899, and his first book appeared the following year.

He is a Socialist, and takes an active part in the propaganda of the Socialist party. His home is on the Piedmont Hills, overlooking San Francisco bay. Among his hobbies, other than Socialism, may be mentioned kite-flying and boat-sailing. Much of his writing is done on his sloop yacht in San Francisco bay; at present he is writing a novel of the sea. In appearance Mr. London is a man of medium stature and weight, broad-shouldered, well-muscled, sturdy, and of a breezy carriage, in keeping with the delightful shipboard roll of his walk. His smooth, unshaven face, with its square, firm-set chin, is strikingly expressive, the keen gray-blue eyes are thoughtful and impassioned by turns, the brow and chin indicative of strength and purpose, and the handsome mobile mouth terminates in what some writer felicitously terms "pictured corners." He impresses anyone who meets him casually as a sailor or an adventurer, not as a writer.

## DROPPED LETTER QUOTATIONS

**Sixth Week.**

1. "A —— —— makes one wondrous ——."
2. "Where —— is bliss, 'tis —— to be ——."
3. "—— at the —— and —— —— at the ——."
4. "Youth is a boy by poets styled,
Then —— the —— and ——
——."
5. "The —— name is a —— of strength."
6. "When —— met —— then was the ——."

This week completes the series of dropped words quotations and two more weeks will be given for the return of the answers to The Blade office. At that time the name of the one who has guessed correctly the greatest number of these quotations will be given and a prize sent to her.

Other guessing contests, symposiums on the best methods of doing work so as to save time and women's strength, new ideas in housekeeping, etc., will follow these quotation contests which have proven to be very attractive to the women of the Cozy Corner. All are most cordially invited to send contributions and suggestions to each, or either of the subjects to be considered.

## BLADE COOK.

### PICKLES AND CATSUPS.

In preparing pickles or relishes for winter use, it is not safe to use a brass, or copper kettle, as the action of the vinegar on either of these metals will produce a dangerous poison. Neither should pickles be put into glazed jars, as the combination of salt and vinegar will penetrate and destroy the glazing, producing a poison. Glass, or earthen jars should be used, and while pickles need not be sealed, they should be kept covered closely as exposure to the air will cause them to soften.

**Cold Catsup.**

Two quarts of ripe tomatoes chopped fine, one-half a teacupful each of grated horseradish, whole mustard seed, onion and nasturtium seed, two stalks of celery and one red pepper chopped fine, one-fourth cupful each salt and sugar, one tablespoonful each of any preferred spices and one pint of vinegar. Mix thoroughly and seal in half pint bottles.

**Mustard Pickles.**

This recipe is given in answer to the request of several correspondents. It may seem a long process, but the result will pay for all the trouble.

One-half peck small cucumbers, two quarts small, silver-skinned onions, two heads of cauliflower (picked apart) soaked over night in salt water. In the morning lift out one tablespoonful of turmeric powder and three-quarters of a pound of ground mustard with vinegar. Make into a smooth paste. To two and a half quarts of vinegar, heated, add one pound of brown sugr, one-half ounce each of celery seed and white mustard seed, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, and 5 cents' worth of mixed spices for pickling. Carefully stir into this the mustard and turmeric paste and let it boil for 10 minutes, then add the mixed vegetables and two chopped, red peppers. Let all boil for 5 minutes and put away in stone jars. Tomatoes, either green or ripe, will spoil mustard pickles if used.

## DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT. MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

The following letter requires no explanation. One of the Merry-Go-Round people had the idea and The Blade passes it on.

Dear Merry-Go-Rounds:—It is with pleasure that I present this morning to the many readers of The Blade, some account of a most agreeable visit recently made to the extensive and fertile farm owned by two maiden ladies, bearing the name of Nixon. It is situated in the suburbs of Westfield N. Y.

The owners of this garden spot of nature, whose portraits I give here below—

stand at the summit of their profession, and are admitted by all of their acquaintances to be square women whose fondest ambition is to turn a straight furrow and to retain the proud position that they have gained upon the ladder of fame.

The appearance of the farm buildings quickly attract the eye, and it is at once apparent that the hand of an artist applied the paint to the gable end of the fine and well-filled barn. The most attractive thing to my mind was the cider mill from which streams of fresh sweet liquid flowed.

In the live stock department they shine preeminent, and I wandered at will among their sleek-coated Jerseys and well-groomed horses. I also found fine

that were ambitious enough to lay double-yolked eggs.

After spending some time inspecting the barn and its accessories I did not hesitate to apply to the pump which stands on the border of a flower garden, where I found a very gorgeous display of

My hands were filled with the most choice selections, and I was told that now was the proper time to set slips for winter.

After admiring the flowers, I was invited into the house, and was feasted upon some of their noted handwork in the shape of an elegant

I asked how they made such a marvelous pumpkin pie. Their reply was this:

One tablespoon flour.
Soda size of large pea.
Use the pumpkin before it is cooked down heavily.
One tablespoon of cream, sweeten to taste, flavor with vanilla, and add cold water enough for one pie; add a little salt. It was delicious.

My next great treat was the art room.

Language fails in trying to give a description of the many beautiful things therein.

Oil, crayon and pencil and many other pictures that were original in design and finish, tapestries, flowers in feathers, shavings and wax. Hand-made furniture embroidered and upholstered by their own hands, and embroideries of every description. It would take up the most of your paper were I to try to give you anything like a complete description of what I saw, so I will close this interview with greetings to the M. G. R.'s and best wishes for the future.

Yours truly, J. W. B.

## "IN THE LITTLE OLD TOWN."

"McGuffey's New Fifth Reader"—
Found in some dusty nook;
Dog's-eared and worn and tattered—
A yellowed, faded book
With checkered cotton cover
Of careful stitch and fold
Let's turn the ragged pages
And see what it may hold.

They've raised the schoolroom window—
My, but the sky is blue!
And there's a pigeon strutting
With melancholy coo;
And over there a hillside
Where leafy, spreading trees
Wave arms in useless summons
With every passing breeze.

Off yonder is an orchard—
Don't you catch the perfume
And hear the teacher thank us
For that big bunch of bloom?
The buzzing sounds of study
And writing—can't you hear?
And see where all the bad boys
Have good seats at the rear?

Now, let your head drop slowly
And look away—away—
Straight through the open window,
Through all the miles of day,
Across the sighing meadow
And down the merry brook,
Which babies of its travels
Through tempting field and nook.

The old school bell! You hear it?
And don't it bring to you
The lazy early mornings
When flowers dripping dew
Smiled knowingly, and haunted
Their banners in your way?

It's all in this Fifth Reader
Which you have found today.
—W. D. Nesbit.

## LITTLE STORIES.

**A Smart Parrot.**

Grandpa Jenks' farm, where Flo and Harry were visiting, was not far from New York city. One morning Grandpa Jenks said: "Harry, today we'll take Frolic to see a parrot that is smart enough to earn his own living."

"Where shall we find such a parrot?" cried Harry.

"Every day, on the New York side of the ferry, I pass a place where a parrot does a thriving business," was Grandpa Jenks' reply.

After dinner grandpa and Flo and Harry and Frolic went over the ferry into New York, and there, near the ferry, almost at once the children noticed a throng of men and boys around a little booth at a street corner, and all seemed to be watching something curious and amusing. As they drew nearer they saw that the booth was a news stand—a news stand that appeared to be tended only by a fine green parrot.

The green parrot walked about over the piles of newspapers, calling out: "Paper, sir? Paper? Extra Sun?"

Grandpa Jenks and the young people stopped to look on. Every few moments some man would come up, take a paper, toss two cents into a little box upon which the green parrot kept an eye all the while. At such times the bird stopped, nodded his head, and said: "Thanks." Then he began shouting again: "Paper? Extra Sun?"

"Is it possible that the parrot keeps the stand alone?" cried Harry. "Suppose somebody should cheat him by taking more than one newspaper without paying for them, how would he know?"

"No one better try it," answered grandpa. "Once a boy tried to steal two Telegrams, but the parrot pounced upon him and gave him such a pecking and mauling that he was glad to drop them. But of course, the parrot has a partner. Don't you see him?"

In the rear of the booth there was a lad about Harry's age. He had nothing to do, however, but to watch the papers and the boys that come forward and make change now and then.

Grandpa gave Frolic some pennies and pointed to the two piles of papers to show that he wanted one of each. Frolic knew how to buy things. Besides he had been observing the scene closely. He flew from Harry's shoulder to the stand in his blue cloak and cap, and hopped along on one leg holding the money tightly clasped in his other claw. The parrot newsdealer was very much surprised to see his queer customer, and was on the point of driving him off. But, when he saw the other parrot gravely drop the pennies into the box, just as all his patrons did, he smoothed down his feathers and said "Thanks," as usual, while Frolic dragged away a paper from each pile in his beak.

Harry and Frolic were talking now with the boy, who had told them the bird's name was Ned, and Frolic thought he would be friendly, too. "How do you do?" he called out politely. The other do?" he called out politely. The other croaked out "No time to chat! You get out! Paper, sir? Extra Sun? Telegram?"

Presently a messenger boy stopped to watch the droll newsdealer. Ned's bright eyes always saw whatever was going on. As soon as he caught sight of the boy's uniform, he screamed "Hi, Buttons, hurry along. No idling here."

"Oh, please," put in Frolic.

Ned cocked his eye at him: "You clear out!" he croaked. Then turning to the messenger boy, he remarked: "Come, hurry along! Hurry along!" till the little fellow had to go.—Little Men and Women.

**Harry's Missionary Potato.**

"I can't afford it," said John Hale, the rich farmer, when asked to give to the cause of missions. Harry, his wide awake grandson, was grieved and indignant.

"But the poor heathen," he replied, "it not too bad they cannot have churches and school houses and books?"

"What do you know about the heathen?" exclaimed the old man, testily. "Do you wish me to give away my hard earnings? I tell you I can not afford it."

But Harry was well posted in missionary intelligence, and day after day puzzled his curly head with plans for extracting money for the noble cause from his unwilling relative. At last, seeing an opportunity when his grandfather was in good humor over the election news, he said:

"Grandfather, if you do not feel able to give money to the missionary board will you give a potato?"

"A potato!" ejaculated Mr. Hale, looking up from his paper.

"Yes, sir, and land enough to plant it in and what it produces for four years?"

"Oh, yes!" replied the unsuspecting grandparent, setting his glasses on his calculating nose in a way that showed he was glad to escape from the land's persecution on such cheap terms.

Harry planted the potato, and it rewarded him the first year by producing nine; these, the following season, became a peck; the next, seven and a half bushels; and when the fourth harvest came, lo the potato had increased to seventy bushels; and, when sold, the amount realized was put with a glad heart into the treasury of the Lord. Even the aged farmer exclaimed:

"Why, I did not feel that donation in the least. And, Harry, I've been thinking that if there were a little more like you in every house, and each one got a potato, starting away a paper from each pile in his beak.

Harry and Frolic were talking now

6.—An air sprite.
7.—A wonderful cataract.
8.—The queen of the jungle.
9.—An animal designated by a poet as "fretful."

Result: The names of the ships composing "Who Was He's" squadron.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Multiply the number of ships in the constan by the number of the enemy's ships and produce the number of guns commanded by the "Who Was He's." The number of ships being to each other as 2-3 to 3-3 in favor of the Americans, and the number of guns being as 6-6 to 7-6 in favor of the British. How many guns and how many ships were commanded by each?

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 31 letters. My 14, 18, 5, 17, are warriors of the sea; my 1, 23, 4, 10, 22, 13, 26 is something the sailors must watch closely; my 7, 29, 31, 9 is the sailor's tree; my 26, 29, 20, 2, 20 is the sailor's bridle; my 24, 15, 28, 16, 6, 19 are naval officers charged with the stowage and distribution of ship's stores; my 20, 8, 18, 21, 3 comes alike to sailors and landsmen; my 31, 11, 27 is what a sailor calls his ship; my 12 is a vowel. My whole is a remark that made my "Who Was He" famous.

5.—QUERY.

What were the three rewards received by "Who Was He" for his services during the war of 1812?

6.—QUOTATION.

The following lines, which were most appropriate to "Who Was He's" character were written by whom?

"Unbounded courage and compassion joined,
Tempering each other in the victor's mind,
Alternately proclaim him good and great,
And make the hero and the man complete."

**Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 27.**

1.—Fannie Ellsler.
2.—$1,000; first son, $300; second, $300; third, $400; fourth, $100.
3.—Words forming hour-glass: Untamable, undergo, allow, ape, O, emu, beech, evening, unexerted, Centrals—Melpomene.
4.—"Oh, woman! In our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please!
When pain and anguish rack the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"
5.—Henry Lee introduced the resolution which led to American independence.
6.—Jean Ingelow wrote:
"Man dwells apart, though not alone,
He walks among his peers, unread.
The best of thoughts which he hath known,
For lack of listeners, are not said."

**Chat.**

The Schoolmistress greeted the following named pupils today:

W. P. E., L. G. Comp., Kiss S. Larned, Geo. W. Haselton, U. No Hoo, and D. G. Poole.

U No Hoo is one of the "old timers" in the "Cademy, and writes thusly: "After an absence of eight years, to which time great changes have come into my life, I shall endeavor to take up the Cademy work where I left off, and proceed with its labors until Commencement Day, after which I may desire a post-graduate course!"

D. G. Poole, there is no "age limit" in the "Cademy, and the Schoolmistress gladly welcomes another "veteran" to the "first class in arithmetic."

The set of puzzles used today is the first in the series asked for a few weeks ago, and was sent by Cleo Davis.

The Schoolmistress suggests that it and the full sets that follow from time to time be filed away for reference in the vote to be taken at the end of the year, as to which pupil has sent in the best work.

2.—CAPSTAN.

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X X X X X X X X X

1.—A native of Scotland.
2.—A poisonous reptile.
3.—The name of a great gulf.
4.—Plural of the warm season. (Phon.)
5.—To stumble.

## Banner Puzzlers

**For August.**

*New Work—Mollett.*
*Solutions—W. P. E.*

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American naval officer, born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 22, 1785. Died of yellow fever at Port Spain, Trinidad, August 23, 1819. He became a midshipman in 1799, and served in the Tripolitan war. His greatest victory was attained on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, where he defeated the British. He commanded the naval battalion in the battle of the Thames, and these two victories restored Michigan to the United States, and established the supremacy of the Americans on the northwestern frontier during the rest of the war of 1812. He subsequently assisted in the defense of Baltimore.

# WAR INEVITABLE.

## That Is the Feeling in the Turkish Capital.

Constantinople, Sept. 7.—War between Turkey and Bulgaria is now regarded here as inevitable. It is even believed that the outbreak of hostilities will occur before the end of September when the reinforcements from Asia will have been concentrated in Macedonia and in the vilayet of Adrianople. It is not thought that there will be any formal declaration of war, in view of Bulgaria's vassal status, but that some frontier incident will precipitate hostilities.

The Bulgarians and Macedonians residing in Constantinople are in terror of massacre. A large number of them were arrested a few days ago, as a "preventative measure," and they have not yet been released. The fear of a massacre is probably exaggerated, although, in view of the present excited state of Mussulmans feeling an insignificant incident might perhaps lead to a massacre.

The terrible accounts received regarding the conduct of the Turkish troops have not surprised European circles here, but many who have hitherto been optimistic in their views now accept the prevailing belief that Turkey is on the eve of a catastrophe.

A consular dispatch from Salonica says that, according to authentic information, the insurrection in the district of Monastir has been practically stamped out. Bashi-Bazouks assisted the regular troops in the work of repression, which is said to have been carried out with sanguinary ruthlessness, the object of the Turks being, apparently, to exterminate not only the Bulgarian inhabitants but all the Christians of whatever nationality.

**Massacred by the Turks.**

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 7.—The revolutionary headquarters received information today that the Turks have burned, or otherwise destroyed nearly all the villages in the district of Kastoria, near the Greek frontier. The villages in that district were the largest in Macedonia, each having 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. Among the largest burned were Zagaritchani, Dumbeni, Konomladi, Mokrent and Kosinetz. Altogether about 25 villages in that part of Macedonia have been destroyed. It is added that three hundred women and children, fugitives from Zagoritchani went to the Turkish commander of the district to seek assistance and protection from the bashi-bazouks. The commander promised them protection, but when the fugitives left the bashi-bazouks pursued, outraged and killed many of the women and children.

The Turks have concentrated 18,000 soldiers in the Kastoria district, who are openly burning villages.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The navy department has received a long cablegram from Rear Admiral Cotton at Beirut stating that matters are quiet now and that the presence of a squadron has had an excellent effect. He says he has been in communication with Consul Ravndal and Minister Leishman.

The navy department has been advised of the arrival of the Machias at Port Said.

**Shielding Would-be Assissin**

London, Sept. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that the wedding story given out by the Vali of Beirut as an explanation of the outrage on United States Vice Consul Magelssen, is proved to be false, and the vice consul's assailant is believed to be known.

It is believed the United States will peremptorily demand the dismissal of the Vali, who, continues the correspondent, is ruining Beirut. His disgrace would also strike a blow at the baleful influence of the Arah Izzet, a palace favoritevorite, whose creature he is.

**Leishman Awaits Porte's Action**

Constantinople, Sept. 7.—United States Minister Leishman is not taking any steps regarding the attempt upon Vice Consul Magelssen at Beirut, but is quietly awaiting developments on the part of the porte.

Referring to the declaration made by Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister at Washington, in an interview with him August 29, which has been cabled here, it is pointed out in Constantinople that the port e would have obviated all the present disagreement between the United States and Turkey had it executed its engagements made last year, and therefore the Ottoman government is alone responsible for the present relations between the two countries.

It is also declared that the charges made by Chekib Bey against the American missionaries of inciting the Armenians against the Mussulmans are unfounded. The interior of most of the embassies here are guarded by armed soldiers from their respective guardships. The German embassy, in the absence of its guardship, the Loreley, which is cruising in the Black sea, is guarded by Turkish soldiers.

**Bulgaria Dare Not Declare War.**

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 7.—According to reliable reports from Varna, at the recent council of ministers presided over by Prince Ferdinand at the palace of Euxinograd, it was resolved that Bulgaria should continue to maintain an attitude of the strictest neutrality in the Macedonian question, and further that the most stringent measures should be adopted to prevent anything likely to cause a disturbance in Bulgaria's relations with Turkey. The war minister is reported to have spoken strongly in the council against any thought of Bulgaria declaring war on Turkey; first on account of the enormous expenditure that such a war would involve, and, secondly, because the great powers would never permit Bulgaria to reap the advantage if she were victorious. Should Turkey attack Bulgaria, declared the minister, the present army could hold the Turks in check for the first few days, while the entire Bulgarian army could be mobilized within three to twelve days. Bulgaria would never declare war, he added, but if war was declared against her she would accept the challenge fearlessly.

As an evidence of Bulgaria's peaceful intentions, the council decided that upon the first symptoms of disorder on the frontier martial law would be proclaimed at Burgas, Kostendil, Philippopolis and Sofia. The ministers expressed the opinion that the powers would soon reach the conviction that the Macedonian question could not be decided without their intervention.

**Powers Fear Immense Army.**

Sofia, Sept. 4.—According to advices from Constantinople, Turkey will shortly have 400,000 soldiers in Macedonia. The prospects of the appearance of such an immense army causes the most intense anxiety here.

It is regarded as certain to arouse the apprehensions of the powers.

The Porte had great difficulty in inducing the Asiatic troops to proceed to European Turkey.

The change of climate has already caused many deaths.

**Government for the Moros.**

Manila, Sept 3.—7 p. m.—The legislative council for the Moro province has been organized in accordance with the bill recently enacted by the Philippines committee providing for the government of Moros. This council is composed of a governor, secretary, treasurer, engineer, attorney and superintendent of schools.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.


# Have You Got Rheumatism?

**A New and Simple Remedy that You May Try Without Spending a Cent—Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing.**

**TRIAL BOX FREE TO ALL.**

82 years old, cured of Rheumatism after suffering 42 years.

For Rheumatism, that horrible plague, I discovered a harmless remedy and in order that every suffering reader may learn about it I will gladly mail him a trial box free. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that enabled many a person to abandon crutch and cane. In Lyon, Mo., it cured an old gentleman 82 years of age, after suffering over 40 years. In Denham, Ind., it cured a lady who then cured fifteen of her neighbors. In Marion, Ohio, it enabled Mrs. Mina Schott to abandon her crutches. Rev. C. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., testifies that this remarkable remedy cured two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 18, the other 25 years. In Bolton, N. Y., it cured an old gentleman 83 years of age. Never before has a remedy been so highly endorsed as this; among the eminent people who endorse it, is Doctor Quintero, of the University of Venezuela, whose endorsement bears the official seal of the United States Consul. No matter what your form of rheumatism is, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable, write me today sure and by return mail you will receive the trial box, also the most elaborately illustrated book ever gotten up on the subject of rheumatism, absolutely free. It will tell you all about your case. You get the trial box and this wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once and soon you will be cured. Address: JOHN A. SMITH, 2667 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.


# RIOT AT BEIRUT.

## Christians and Mussulmans in Desperate Encounter.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Cotton, dated Beirut, Sept. 7:

"Violence and bloodshed between Mohammedans and native Christians occurred at Beirut Sunday. Six Greek Christians, two Mohammedans and one Turkish soldier killed; three Greek Christians, three Mohammedans and three Turkish soldiers wounded seriously. Other murders reported. Flag lieutenant and United States consul were present Sunday and Monday in the disturbed quarter and verify details of statement. Turkish government willingly afforded facility for their investigation and guard; promise one thousand more Turkish soldiers. Turkish soldiers present sufficient if properly disposed of to handle situation at Beirut. Well patrolled and all quiet Sunday night and today, Monday. Turkish governor promises to do all in his power to restore authority. Many houses closed and business suspended. I have prepared to land force for protection of property of American citizens if situation demands. Will act with caution. Present trouble due to animosity between inimical and native Christians and failure to control crimes."

The last portion of Admiral Cotton's cablegram is unintelligible and the cipher experts at the navy department worked all morning to translate it. Copies of the report were sent at once to the President and to the state department.

**Turks Blame Christians.**

Constantinople, Sept. 8.—A consular dispatch from Beirut, received at one of the embassies here, states that a fierce brawl occurred there yesterday between parties of Mussulmans and Christians. It was due to a shot fired by a Mussulman upon a Christian employed at the American college. The Christian was wounded.

The fight broke out while the vali was on board the United States cruiser Brooklyn returning Rear Admiral Cotton's call. In diplomatic circles here the affair is regarded as being serious and a renewal of the disturbances is feared.

An official version of the Beirut affair telegraphed later to the Ottoman ambassadors abroad for communication to the powers says that Christians were the assailants, they having fired upon four Mussulmans. A fight ensued, during which Mussulmans and Christians came to the assistance of their repective compatriots. This, says the report, compelled the troops to intervene and they succeeded in restoring order. Three soldiers were wounded and one was killed, while one Christian was killed and one wounded.

These figures evidently are incorrect, as the rioters must have lost more heavily than the military.

The British consul at Beirut, immediately after the riot, called upon the vali and threatened to ask Rear Admiral Cotton to land marines from the American squadron in the event of a renewal of the disturbances.

In official circles here the disturbances are attributed to the arrival of the American squadron and the belief is expressed that the Christiars at Beirut are endeavoring to bring about the landing of marines from the warships.

Paris, Sept. 8.—Official advices received by the foreign office here give brief details of the outbreak at Beirut. The killed number five or six and many persons were wounded. The city is in an intense state of agitation.

The outbreak occurred during the night of September 6 between Christians and Mussulmans. The fighting was furious, firearms and knives being used. The Italian consul rescued one Christian who had been stabbed and who had fallen in front of the door of the consulate.

This was the first information received here showing the really serious condition prevailing at Beirut. It caused much apprehension in official quarters, as being an indication of the spread of the disorder in the Turkish empire. The presence of the United States cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco at Beirut is regarded as a fortunate circumstance. It is expected that a number of other foreign warships will gather there.

The official reports further show that Beirut is one of three places which are new centers of great animation. Smyrna, which hitherto had been comparatively quiet, is on the eve of an outbreak. Great excitement prevails there. The authorities are in constant fear of an outbreak, but fortunately they have been able thus far to prevent an encounter between the Christians and Mussulmans.

The Salonica advices are also again very disquieting. It is expected that a general revolt throughout the province of Salonica will occur next week. It is the understanding among the foreign officials at Salonica that a general insurrection will shortly be announced by the Macedonian commission. In view of this expectation rigid police measures have been taken by the vali, who is showing much energy. Reports from Monastir say the insurrection in that district has been practically crushed by the extreme measures taken by the Turkish troops.

The officials here attach significance to the report showing that a number of Serbes have crossed the border and joined the Macedonian revolutionists.

Reports from various points throughout Bulgaria show there is a strong feeling against Prince Ferdinand, owing to the fact that he left the country during the crisis. It is not expected, however, that the agitators will succeed in carrying out their plots against his life.

**Admiral Cotton Investigating.**

Washington, Sept. 8.—The state department has received a cablegram from Minister Leishman at Constantinople, in which he says that a riot occurred yesterday at Beirut in which seven Christians were killed and several wounded. Two houses occupied by Christians were pillaged by the soldiery. The panic was general. An officer and a signal man from Admiral Cotton's fleet are now in the consulate, and an investigation of conditions at Beirut is being made by a flag lieutenant, Consul Ravndal and other consular officers. Mr. Leishman says that the origin of the trouble is not distinctly stated by our consul. He further says that it is claimed by the sublime porte that conditions at Beirut are quiet again, and that the force now there is sufficient to guarantee the safety of the city. Additional instructions have been sent Minister Leishman along the lines of those already forwarded him looking to the protection of American citizens.

Lieutenant Charles L. Hussey is Admiral Cotton's flag lieutenant, and it is presumed here that he is the officer making the investigation.

**Thirty Reported killed.**

Berlin, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Constantinople says thirty Christians, among them being several Europeans, were killed during the rioting at Beirut. The foreign office here has received no news tending to confirm the report published by the Lokal Anzeiger.

**An American Killed.**

Berlin, Sept. 8.—The foreign office has received a despatch from Constantinople announcing that ten persons were killed during the recent disorders at Beirut at about the time the U. S. warships arrived there, but the foreign office here finds no connection between the two events. Among the killed was an American. Whether he was a native of the United States or naturalized citizen of that country does not appear.

Paris, Sept 8.—A despatch to the Temps from Constantinople, giving additional details of the outbreak at Beirut, says that when the soldiers and police sought to stop the encounter between the Mussulmans and Christians, which occurred near the Orthodox church, the fighting became general and resulted in 30 persons being killed or wounded. The soldiers lost one man killed and had three men wounded.

The trouble, the correspondent of the Temps adds, began during the evening of September 5, when three Christians were assassinated in the streets, and continued Sunday night, when a Christian was stabbed with a poignard by a Mussulman before the Italian consulate.

## BIG COAL COMBINE.

Pitsburg Sept. 5.—The Pittsburg Gazette says contracts have been signed under the terms of which George I. Whitney, of Whitney, Stephenson & Co., of this city, undertakes to deliver for cash a controlling interest in the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke company to the Pittsburg Coal company. Henry W. Oliver represented the Pittsburg Coal company in the negotiations. A meeting of the board of directors of the Pittsburg Coal company will be held on Monday to ratify the deal. This meeting, however, is a mere formality, the papers having already been signed by both parties to the deal.

The transfer of control will be through the purchase for cash of a majority of the capital stock deliverable in either common or preferred shares, or both. It is understood that the Pittsburg Coal company will purchase the stock of minority holders on the same terms as those received by the majority interest, and that these terms will be announced after the formal ratification of the deal by the directors on Monday.

The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke company is capitalized at $40,000,000, and its output last year approximated 8,000,000 tons of coal. The combination of interests will represent a total of $132,000,000, and the tonnage close to 25,000,000 tons.

Reports of the consolidation of the two companies have been rife for several days and no later than Wednesday night President Findlay, of the Monongahela company, pronounced the story absolutely untrue.

**Lipton to Visit Chicago.**

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Sir Thomas Lipton will visit this city next week and will be the guest of Alexander H. Revell, according to a statement made by Mr. Revell upon the receipt of a telegram from the noted yachtsman today. No formal entertainments will be given the British visitor.


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# SENATOR BAILEY'S SISTER AFTER OFFICE IN MISSISSIPPI

MISS ETHEL BAILEY.

Crystal Springs, Miss., Sept. 2.—A woman has now entered state politics of Mississippi. She is Miss Ethel Bailey, sister of Senator Bailey, of Texas, and the office she aspires to is that of state librarian. On account of her great popularity with men of political influence and her popularity with the people of South Mississippi and her fitness for the position, her friends are sanguine of success for her. Usually she spends her winters in Washington with her brother, and therefore knows many of the public men.

# TREASURE SEARCH FAILS

## $60,000,000 Supposed to Be on Cocos Island, Still Safe.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, from Wellington, N. Z., says the American expedition on the schooner Herrman, which has been searching for hidden treasure on Cocos island, has abandoned the quest after having searched twenty islands. The originator of the scheme then confessed that he was ignorant of the locality of the treasure island.

Numerous expeditions have sought in vain for the treasure which was said to have been buried on Cocos island in 1835 by the crew of the Nova Scotian bark Mary Dea, which carried away $60,000,000 in gold, silver and precious stones, placed on board at Lima for safekeeping when that city was attacked.

## CONSULAR REFORM.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Reform of the consular service, which for several years has been earnestly advocated by organizations of business men throughout the country, has been decided upon by President Roosevelt. His plan is a limited application of the merit system to the appointment of men in important consular posts.

For many years it has been practically the uniform practice of Presidents to appoint men to positions in the consular service substantially without reference to whatever previous experience they may have had. Quite naturally the President endeavored always to select for appointment men of integrity and ability, but experience was not a determining factor in the equation.

President Roosevelt, after consultation with Secretary Hay, Assistant Secretary Loomis and members of his cabinet not immediately identified with the state department, has determined to appoint hereafter to the principal places in the consular service men who already are in and training in minor positions which will render them the more capable of filling places of higher grade and greater importance.

## AGUINALDO'S ADVICE.

Manila, Sept. 2.—Aguinaldo, the ex-revolutionary leader, but now a pronounced supporter of the policy maintained by the United States in the islands, has just addressed a letter of advice to his countrymen. In this he urges them to forsake their besetting sin, gambling, to improve their methods of agriculture and to attend the public schools so generously provided to furnish them educational facilities.

## SERIOUS COLLISION.

Pelham, N. H., Sept. 7.—Through a head-on collision between two electric cars, each running, it is said, at a rate of more than twenty miles an hour, four persons were killed and nineteen so seriously injured that they are under physicians' care and several of these are expected to die. As there were 70 passengers on the two cars many others received cuts and minor wounds which did not prevent their going to their homes. The accident occurred yesterday on the line which runs through this town between Lowell and Nashua, and one of the cars, which was coming from the latter city, was nearly filled with people on their way to a summer resort.

The collision was due, say the officials of the road, to a misunderstanding of the strater's orders by the motorman of the car bound for Nashua. The car starter endeavored to rectify this mistake by sending a man to shut off the power and trying to recall the Nashua-bound car but it failed.

The accident occurred on a curve on either side of which were long stretches of straight track.

The dead were as follows: Charles H. Gilbert, 50 years, Nashua; Gabriel Collett, 25 years, Nashua, N. H.; George C. Andrews, 56 years, postmaster, Hudson, N. H.; Samuel Mays, motorman on the Nashua car, Hudson, N. H.

## WHAT AILED SHAMROCK.

London, Sept. 5.—Considerable comment has been caused by a special dispatch from New York to the Daily Mail, declaring that a mistake in connection with Shamrock III's water line made her defeat a foregone conclusion. The correspondent says it is strange the error in the design was not discovered in time to "prevent the formation of the unwarranted hopes by which Sir Thomas Lipton had been deceived," and intimates that some one blundered inexcusably. The friends of Sir Thomas in London are much exercised. They declare they are quite unable to see how the water line mistake occurred, and hope an explanation will be forthcoming.

**California Raisins.**

Fresno, Cal., Sept 2.—The California Raisin Growers' association has signed up 90.99 per cent. of the acreage. This exceeds the expectation of the most sanguine, and the association will conduct business and maintain prices for the coming year. The directors, after a protracted meeting, made the following prices on raisins: Two crown, 6 1-4 cents; three crown, 6 1-2 cents; four crown, 7 cents. These are the highest prices ever named on raisins.

# ARMOUR'S MONOPOLY.

## Fruit Growers of Michigan Are in Its Toils.

South Haven, Mich., Sept. 5.—The fruit growers of the entire state of Michigan are complaining bitterly that they are in the monopolistic grasp of Armour & Co.'s private car line. It is asserted in every fruit growing section of the state that the Armour car line and the Fruit Growers' Dispatch, which is an Armour concern, are making exactions upon the shippers which, in some cases, almost amount to confiscation.

Never before has the condition been quite so bad for growers, it claimed, as it is this year. Armour & Co. have succeeded in driving every other fruit carrying concern out of the state of Michigan, and is compelling the railroad companies to use only Armour cars in the transportation of Michigan fruits. This condition, it is asserted, enables the Armour concerns to make excessive charges for icing, which materially narrows the market and compels Michigan fruit growers to sell their fruits at the best prices they can get near home.

So general has become the complaint that a movement is said to be on foot to make a concerted appeal to the interstate commerce commission, hoping thereby to gain a relief which is denied the fruit growers both by the railroads and by Armour & Co. The principal complaint is that the charge for icing the cars has been tripled and quadrupled since Armour & Co. secured its monopoly.

For example, it is charged that in 1902 icing from Michigan points to Chicago was on a basis of $2 a ton for the ice or from $6 to $10 a car, while the charge from the same points to the Pittsgurg territory was from $12 to $20 a car. As soon as the Armour contracts with the Michigan railroads went into effect the icing charge to Chicago was increased to $25 a car, and the Pittsburg territory to $50 a car. Protests against these charges, which added fully 9 cents a bushel to the cost of the transportation of fruit, have been met, it is claimed, with silence or flimsy excuse. These icing charges, fruit growers say, are sufficient in time to completely throttle the fruit growing industry of the entire state, and this is the reason why the commission is asked for relief.

The grasp which Armour & Co. have upon the fruit industry in Michigan is realized when it is known that not a single fruit car can be obtained unless it bears the Armour stamp. Prior to this year the Armour people had an exclusive contract with the Pere Marquette railroad, which is an amalgamation of three former railroad systems, and which reaches a large number of the fruit growing centers of the state. This year Armour & Co. succeeded in securing similar contracts with every Michigan railroad engaged in the fruit traffic. These roads with their allied lines are the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Pere Marquette, the Grand Trunk and the Grand Rapids & Indiana. These contracts bind the railroad companies to use Armour fruit cars exclusively and to pay therefor at the rate of three-quarters of a cent a mile.

On their part Armour & Co. agree to provide a sufficient number of cars to transport all the fruit offered and to give the best service possible, the company establishing its own icing stations and maintaining its own icing force. Prior to these contracts the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation company, an allied company of the Michigan Central railroad, and other concerns, it is claimed, furnished cars for the fruit trade.

The fruit growers point to the fact that the traffic has steadily grown until it has reached more than 10,000 cars annually, and they declare that with fair transportation charges the increase in the future will be very rapid.

That the railroads are apparently risking a diminution of this traffic through onerous relations with the private car line causes considerable amazement among the growers. When appealed to railroad officials reply that it is impossible for them to supply the cars for the fruit trade. They say that the cars are specially constructed with a view to carrying fruit alone, are expensive to build and can be used not more than one or two months in the year. To ask the railroad companies to invest several million dollars to provide these cars, they say, is unreasonable.

Armour & Co. can use their cars in other fruit belts and by transferring them from section to section can operate them the year round. On the other hand, if owned by the railroad companies they would cause a large loss by reason of not being capable of use in general traffic.

Furthermore, the railroad officials claim that the Armour people are the only ones possessing cars specially constructed for the fruit trade. The cars furnished formerly by the Merchants Dispatch and other companies were designed for other traffic, were small and incapable of being iced properly for fruit. By reason of these facts the loss due to decay in transportation became very great and resulted in many damage suits against the railroad companies.

With respect to the icing charges it is stated that the $6 charge was for these smaller cars, carrying but three tons of ice, whereas the present charge is for a forty-ton car, carrying from five to ten tons if ice. Since Armour & Co. secured its hold upon the fruit traffic of Michigan, railroad officials declare, the loss upon transportation has become very small and the big shippers are well satisfied.

It is denied also that the icing charge is excessive, it being stated that the service is given by the Armour people at a small advance over the cost. It is admitted on all sides that the care taken of the fruit by Armour & Co. is the best possible, but this insurance against loss is more expensive than the growers can afford to pay. They say that with the railroads furnishing their own cars this service could be given them at a greatly reduced figure, the railroads being content with the freight charges and not caring to make a profit out of the icing.

The ground upon which the fruit growers will go before the interstate commerce commission, if they decide to take their cause to that tribunal, will be that of discrimination. It is stated that legal advice has been secured to the effect that the grievance is one which the commission can take cognizance of under the Elkins law and for which they can provide a relief.

## COIN FOR MANILA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Under ascort of a strong guard 10,485,000 silver coins, aggregating $928,650 have been shipped from the United States mint to New York, where they will be put on board a steamship and taken to Manila.

The coins were packed in 430 heavy wooden kegs, each weighing 300 pounds when filled. The shipments comprised 210,000 pesos, $105,000; 1,600,000 fifty centavos, $400,000; 2,350,000 twenty centavos, $235,000; 3,500,000 ten centavos, $175,000; 375,000 three centavos, $325; 680,000 one centavos, $3,400; 850,000 two centavoes, $2,125.

It was officially announced that further coinage of money for the Philippine islands would be temporarily suspended until the mint employes caught up on the coinage of minor and subsidiary money for the fall trade in the United States.

**Barbers Are Angry.**

New York, Sept. 2.—The 3, 5 and 10-cent barbers and some of the 15-centers, too, for that matter, are hurling defiance at Dr. Lederle, president of the board of health, because of the sanitary rules which have just gone into effect. The requirements mean additional expense, and their enforcement is going to close some of the cheap shops. There are eleven rules. Only two of these are objected to. These are the first and seventh. Some of the barbers don't want to wash their hands with soap and water before and after shaving each customer, and they are in arms against dipping their clippers in hot water or any liquid disinfectant.

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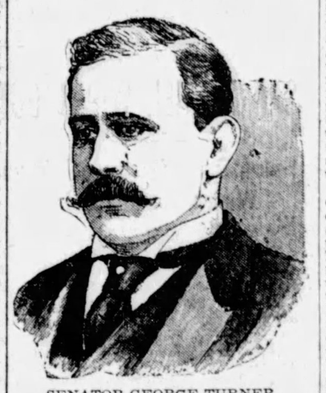
# ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

## Anglo-American Commission in Session at London.

London, Sept. 3.—The Alaskan boundary commission held a short meeting today, and the briefs of the United States and Great Britain that had been filed were submitted by counsel. The American commissioners are Secretary of War Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator George Turner and Former Secretary of State John W. Foster.

The meeting was held in the conference room of the foreign office.

Prior to the formal assembling, the commissioners met in their private conference room and selected Reginald T. Tower, of the British diplomatic service, formerly attached to the legation at Washington, and recently minister to



SENATOR GEORGE TURNER.

Siam, to be secretary of the commission. J. R. Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy, and Mr. Pope, a representative of the Canadian government, were appointed assistant secretaries. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was subsequently chosen chairman of the commission.

It was announced that oral arguments would commence Sept. 15, and Lord Alverstone expressed the hope that they would be finished by October 9.

The conference room of the foreign office, where the commissioners met, is the choicest apartment in the British public buildings. It is a magnificent salon, with Gothic ceiling and panelled walls, and has been the scene of many notable gatherings. It was generally used by the late Lady Salisbury to receive the guests after Lord Salisbury's dinners to the diplomatic corps. At the end of the room a platform had been constructed and on it was a long desk with a blue covering. Behind this desk were six comfortable chairs, which were occupied by the commissioners, whose international reputations emphasized the importance of the occasion. Elihu Root and Lord Alverstone sat in the center. Separate tables were provided for counsel. Canadian counsel were the first to arrive in the chamber. They were followed by John W. Foster, former secretary of state, and his assistants, who were accompanied by Ambassador Choate. The commissioners came in a few minutes later and immediately began a private conference, which resulted in the selection of the officers and at which they exchanged credentials and took the oath required by the treaty. A few minutes after 11 o'clock the commission took their seats, Senator Turner on the extreme right, then Professor Sir Louis Jete, formerly of the superior court of Quebec, lieutenant governor of the province Quebec, and professor of civil law; Mr. Root, Lord Alverstone, Senator Lodge, A. B. Aylesworth, who succeeded the late Justice Armour, of Canada, on the commission; Mr. Foster and Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior. The agents of the respective governments sat at desks on the extreme right and left of the commission, while counsel and the stenographers occupied desks facing the commissioners.

Lord Alverstone, after formally announcing that the commission was in session, stating that he had been selected as president, an honor which he highly appreciated, asked counsel when they desired to begin the oral arguments. Sir Ribert B. Finlay, the attorney general, in behalf of the British counsel, suggested that at least two weeks would be required for preparation, to which Judge John M. Dickinson, representing the American counsel, assented, though he said the American counsel would be ready in a week.

Lord Alverstone asked when the oral arguments would be finished, and Attorney General Finlay suggested October 15, but his lordship remarked that he thought a shorter period was advisable, and October 9 was fixed upon.

The commission decided to sit five days per week, commencing September 15, and excluding Saturdays, and to be in session from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, and granted permission for a limited number of representatives of the press to attend the sittings.

In order that the presentation of the cases may be exhaustive, it has been arranged that three of counsel for each government shall make arguments, the British opening and being followed alternatively by Americans and British, the former securing the advantage of delivering the closing. The commission then removed the injunction of secrecy on all documents hitherto exchanged, and the sitting was adjourned, the commissioners, agents and counsel proceeding to the Quadriangle, where they were photographed.

The United States contends that it was the intention of the powers which signed the treaty in 1825 to confirm in full sovereignty to Russia a continuous strip or lisiere along the continental shores of the northwest coast of America extending from Portland canal to the 141st meridian of longtitude west of Greenwich, and that such strip was to be ten marine leagues measured from the heads of all gulfs and other arms of the sea, unless there was within that distance a range of mountains. The contention is further made that there is no such mountain range. It also is urged that the United States has occupied this strip of territory ever since its acquisition from Russia and that Russia had controlled it since the treaty of 1825, until ceded to the United States in 1867.

In its counter statement the American commission makes rejoinder to points covered in the presentation of the British side of the case, which it appears contains twenty or more documents which heretofore have not been given to the public. The additional evidence referred to bears upon the negotiations which took place between Great Britain and Russia during the years 1823 to 1825, and it is contended that this new evidence in no way alters any material contention made in the original allegation but that on the contrary "it confirms and strengthens the position of the United States."

These documents consist largely of statements made and letters written by Mr. Pelly, who was at that time deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay company, and it is contended that his letters fully sustain the assertion that in fixing a line of demarkation the British government acted solely in the interests of that company.

The commissioners discussed at some length the claim made by their opponents that many protests have been filed by British officials against the American claim in reference to the boundary line. They admit that from time to time there have been informal representations but these they assert were in the main without sufficient data to justify serious consideration. Indeed, they say that never until after the Klondike gold discoveries were made in 1896 did the British government take up the question seriously. They admit that in 1898 attention was called to the claim of the British government that the ten league strip extended only from the main waters of the ocean, but they say that this contention was not made absolutely clear until the British case was delivered to the present tribunal on the 2d of May last. In support of the American contention that the strip should measure from tidewater and from the heads of bays and inlets a number of depositions are produced in connection with the counter case going to show the occupation of this strip by settlers from the United States since 1880. Especial effort is directed toward showing the control of the country about the head of Lynn canal, including the sites of the towns of Dyea, Skagway, White Pass and Lake Bennett. It also is stated that numerous documents have been preserved which had been given to Indian chiefs and others by officials of the United States showing the presence in the Lynn canal inlets of naval and other authorities of the United States annually for 20 years after the United States acquired the territory. It is contended that this occupation and control were known to the Canadian government and its people.

The documents covering the American presentation of the case are comprised in three volumes, making a total of about eleven hundred pages. In addition there also are two volumes of maps. The largest of the volumes of text contains the original statement by the American commissioners, while one of the smaller volumes presents the American counter case in rejoinder to the British case, and the other the argument of the American commissioners.

In the first volume the questions at issue, namely, what is intended to be the point of commencement of the line of demarkation between the United States and Canada; what is the Portland canal; what course the line should take to the entrance of that channel; to what point of the fifty-sixth parallel the line should be drawn from the head of Portland canal, and other familiar questions are discussed. There also is extensive discussion of the extent of the strip of territory along the coast on the mainland that Russia conveyed to the United States by the treaty of 1867. It appears from the document that Great Britain concedes the line begins at Cape Muzon.

Discussing the boundaries proposed by Great Britain, the commission makes reference to the instability of the Canadian contention on this point and concludes that "the United States has from the time of the cession of Alaska to the present day maintained but one interpretation of the treaty of 1825. Its position has been open and known to the world. It is the same which was presented to the tribunal in its case and which is now reiterated in this counter case."

The argument in the case is a careful study of maps, treaties and other documents bearing upon the boundary contention, and it is intended to drive home the facts presented in the statements to which reference has been made. Considerable space is devoted to the part played by the Klondike gold discoveries in arousing Great Britain's interest in the controversy, and in this connection notice is take of an assertion made by the British commissioners that the towns of Dyea and Skagway owed their existence to the migration to the Klondike. They assert, on the contrary, that Dyea was founded in 1886 and Skagway in 1888. They contradict flatly a contention made by the British commissioners to the effect that "Canada's claim to the territories at the head of Lynn canal was at the time well known to the United States government."

"This," they say, "is a gratuitous assertion. There is no proof to sustain it. Canada never put forward any such claim to the United States. The claim was first made in 1898 by Great Britain before the joint high commission. It is said that 'if the Canadian government had instructed British vessels to disregard those regulations there would have been grave danger of a serious collision.' There undoubtedly would have been a collision, just as certainly as if they had been instructed to disregard the regulations of the port of New York."

Strong exception also is taken to the contention that there was a reservation on the part of Great Britain when the United States volunteered to create a port of entry at Dyea. The argument asserts that whatever reservation there was, was made by a commissioner of customs, and that he had no authority in the premises.

JOHN W. FOSTER. SENATOR H. C. LODGE.

## BRYAN ACCEPTS CLARKE.

Versailles, O., Sept. 2.—William Jennings Bryan last night accepted John H. Clarke, with his anti-silver convictions and all as a suitable candidate for United States senator. He also threw himself strenuously into the breach for Tom L. Johnson for governor, indorsing the state platform in every detail.

Mr. Clarke he took into fellowship, because of his hearty sympathy with the purposes of the Democratic organization and its platform of principles. There were, he said, two classes of Democrats who went astray in 1896, one because of their convictions and the other because of selfish interests. There was hope for one because their hearts were right, and none for the other because their hearts were bad. The first class contained Mr. Clarke, he believed, and he was ready to advise Democrats to vote for him to take the place of Mark Hanna in the senate of the United States.

This formal acceptance was made last night in the presence of several thousand persons gathered in this city. Yesterday at Napoleon Mr. Clarke just as solemnly reasserted his conviction that the free and unlimited coinage of silver was wrong.

Mr. Bryan was informed of this, and took him despite of it and in the face of it. This act was a great relief to the candidate for United States senator, who came here not knowing what his reception at Bryan's hands was to be, especially after his declaration earlier in the day. The whole countryside appeared to pour into this little place to hear both Bryan and Clarke.

## REFUSED HIM PAPERS.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2.—Judge Babcock yesterday refused to grant naturalization papers to a native of Germany because the applicant did not think that the American government is superior to the German.

The name of the German who showed such unfortunate loyalty to the country of his nativity is Joseph Carlson. When he appeared in the court room with his witnesses, Judge Babcock began asking him some very searching questions to determine his fitness for the honor about to be conferred upon him. After drawing out of him the facts that Germany is a monarchy, governed by the head of a reigning family, and that the United States is a republic governed by the people, the judge asked:

"Which do you think is the better form of government?"

"I don't know what to say," he stammered in broken German.

"Do you prefer the American government to the German?"

"I'd rather not answer," was the reply. When the judge insisted on an answer, he said:

"Well, I don't think it makes any difference. One kind of government is as good as another. But I'm living here, and I want to vote."

"That settles it," decl lared Babcock with emphasis. "No man who thinks that the United States government is not superior to the German government, deserves to be an American citizen. You can't get your papers in this court. Go!"

The German went, very crestfallen, and did not even stop in the clerk's office to get back his naturalization fees.

**Scattered the Ladrones.**

Manila, Sept. 7.—A body of scouts and constabulary combined have succeeded in scattering the insurrectos who were reported a few days ago causing trouble in Cavite province in the district fronting on Laguna de Bay. They have been driven out of the mountain range to which they had fled for shelter when routed by the constabulary in an engagement which took place last week. After dispersing them the force returned and captured their camp, together with a large amount of supplies and ammunition.

# OUR EXPORTS.

## Enormous Increase in This Trade in Recent Years.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The doors through which the exports of the United States flow to the outside world are opening more widely year by year, and this seems to be especially true of the ports located on the Gulf of Mexico, the northern lake border, and the Pacific coast. Formerly the Atlantic coast ports held a very large proportion of the export as well as import trade, but in recent years the export trade is being distributed to the ports at the north and the south, as well as the west, though in importations the Atlantic ports still retain about 80 per cent of the total import trade. The figures of the fiscal year just ended, compared with those of the fiscal year 1901, presented by the department of commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics, show a reduction for Boston of 55 millions in exports; New York a reduction of 24 millions; Philadelphia a reduction of 6 millions; Baltimore a reduction of 25 millions; Newport News a reduction of 7 millions, and Norfolk a reduction of nearly 2 millions. Moving down the coast toward the south, however, and still comparing the figures of 1893 with those of 1903, Savannah shows an increase in exportations of about 8 millions; Wilmington, N. C., over 2 millions; Galveston an increase of 3 millions; Mobile an increase of a million, and New Orleans a decrease of 3 millions.

Combining all of the Atlantic ports, the total exports of 1903, compared with those of 1901, show a falling off of 98 million dollars; the Gulf ports show practically the same figure in 1903 as in 1901; Mexican border ports show an increase of nearly 5 millions. Pacific ports an increase of 10 millions, and northern border and lake ports an increase of 18 millions in the exports of 1903 compared with those of 1903. Thus the Atlantic ports are the only group showing a reduction in 1903 compared with 1901.

In imports, however, the Atlantic ports still hold their commanding position. The total imports of 1903 amounted to 1,025 millions, and of this 821 millions, or 80 per cent, came in through the Atlantic ports. In 1893 the total importations were 866 millions; of this, 717 millions, or 82 per cent, came in through Atlantic ports. Comparing the imports of 1903 with those of 1901, the Atlantic ports show an increase of 151 million dollars; the Gulf ports, 12 millions; Mexican border ports, 3 millions; Pacific ports, 8 millions and northern border and lake ports, 25 millions.

Comparing conditions at the principal ports in 1903 with those of 1893, it may be said that Baltimore shows an increase in exports from 71 millions in 1893 to 81 millions in 1903, and an increase in imports from 16 millions in 1893 to 27 millions 1903. Boston shows in 1893 exports of 85 million dollars, and in 1903, 88 millions, an increase of 3 millions; in imports Boston shows in 1893, 79 millions, and in 1903, 86 millions, a gain of 7 millions. New York shows in 1893 exports of 347 millions, and in 1903, 505 millions, an increase of 158 millions; and imports in 1893 of 548 millions and in 1903, of 618 millions, an increase of 70 millions. Philadelphia shows in 1893 an exportation of 49 millions; and imports in 1893 of 66 millions, and in 1903 of 6 millions, a reduction of 6 millions. Savannah shows in 1893 exportations of a little less than 20 millions, and in 1903 over 54 millions, an increase of 34 millions. Galveston shows in 1893 an exportation of 37 millions, and in 1903, 104 millions, an increase of 47 millions. New Orleans shows in 1893 an exportation of 77 millions, and in 1903, 149 millions, an increase of 72 millions.

The following table shows the imports and exports of the Atlantic, Gulf, Mexican border, Pacific, and northern border and interior ports, respectively, in 1893 and 1903:

IMPORTS

| Ports— | 1893. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic ports | $717,360,074 | $ 821,283,238 |
| Gulf ports | 24,682,332 | 38,378,060 |
| Mexican border ports | *13,825,559 | 13,377,190 |
| Pacific ports | 48,315,035 | 56,474,605 |
| Northern border and lake ports | 52,923,430 | 82,053,208 |
| Interior ports | 9,294,501 | 14,185,089 |
| Total | $866,400,822 | $1,025,751,389 |

EXPORTS.

| Ports— | 1893. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic ports | $624,278,456 | $ 904,168,130 |
| Gulf ports | 125,591,932 | 285,023,144 |
| Mexican border ports | 12,151,960 | 25,935,871 |
| Pacific ports | 42,229,504 | 79,253,519 |
| Northern border and lake ports | 43,413,402 | 125,758,847 |
| Interior ports | .... | 603 |
| Total | $847,665,194 | $1,420,138,114 |

*Includes $10,898,363 gold and silver in ore; not included in figures of 1903.


# Are You a Man?

BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS FOR MEN. PRICE ONE DOLLAR

**Are You the Strong and Kingly Man Who Can Hold Royal Court with the Best on Earth, or are You Lost to Men's Delights Because of Lack of Vim and Vigor?**

MY DEAR BROTHER:—More than 500,000 weak men who have used "Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men" for a short time, one tablet at a dose, three times a day, are now men in fact as well as in name;—men who mingle with the world in gleeful enjoyment of all the solid, satisfying pleasures known only to true men;—men able to do the proper thing at the proper time;—men able to work or play;—men whose lives have now become a life-long holiday fraught with all the blessings that Perfect Health alone can bring. This statement is Gospel Truth, and it is also true that if you are weak (no matter what the cause or whether you be old or young) their use will cure you quicker and at less expense than any other remedy in the world. They cured me at the age of forty-four years when I lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by rascals who disgrace the medicine business.

**Are You the Healthy Man You Ought to be, or Has Hard Work or the Reckless Acts of By-Gone Days Brought Loss of Strength and Thrown Your Nervous System out of Tune?**

The myriad and marvelous cures that "Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men" have made of Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Exhausting Drains, Weak Back, Kidney Ills and Men's Weakness of all kinds, at all ages and from all causes, lead me to say sincerely on my honor as a man that I do not believe there is a case of that kind in the world to-day that this unparalleled remedy will fail to **quickly cure** if used as directed above. During the past five years (my advertisement has been in this paper at intervals all of that time) the sale of my "Wonder-Workers" has developed into **the Largest Mail Order Medicine Business in the World**—a sale that **aggregates at least ten times as much as that of any other similar remedy on earth**, and to-day "Wonder-Workers" go by mail **express** to every country in the world. No medicine that is not what it is claimed to be can ever attain a record such as that.

**You Can be a Man of Vim—a Strong, Peerless, Fearless, Nervy, Manly Man—and Hold High Carnival with Perfect Health if You Use Wonder-Workers.**

The secret of the wonderful success of my "Wonder-Workers" lies in the fact that **they do not contain any of the poisons** that make the vile nostrums vent out by the "Free Trial," "C. O. D.," "Belt," or "Prescription" fakirs and frauds so dangerous to human life. "Wonder-Workers" are pure and it is Perfectly Safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances. They never fail. If you order "Wonder-Workers" **mention this paper, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.**

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President), or to any of your friends in Springfield. Sincerely your friend,

**GEO. S. BECK,**

**45 and 46 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO**



# Radway's Pills

Small, act without pain or griping, purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all other derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25c a box. Druggists or by mail. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York.


# MARINES TO LAND

## To Protect Foreign Legations in Constantinople.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Minister Leishman today informed the state department that some of the European powers have landed marines in Constantinople. This action followed the warning of danger to the embassies by the sultan. If the lives of Americans there become endangered the United States government also will send a detachment of marines to Constantinople.

Minister Leishman also stated that in order to protect the lives of the occupants of American legation and American consulate general at Constantinople an additional detective had been added to the force there. He said he took this precaution because of the warning sent him by the Sultan that an uprising was feared.

Should the Turkish government be requested to allow the United States to send a detachment of marines from the squadron, which is expected to arrive at Beirut today, it would constitute a grave procedure. Minister Leishman has not yet made such a request of this government. The United States has no authority to send a warship through the Dardanelles, and would have to have the consent of Turkey and also that of other European powers to do so.

Minister Leishman, in his cablegram, informed the department that a number of governments have landed marines in Constantinople for the protection of the embassies.

While the conditions existing in Constantinople, as well as in other portions of Turkey are extremely unsatisfactory, the Washington government does not believe that there is any serious danger ahead, notwithstanding that the tone of the dispatch from Minister Leishman shows uneasiness. At the same time the United States will approve every precaution taken by the diplomatic corps and our minister for the safety of the foreign representatives.

**European Fleets Ready to Act.**

Paris, Sept. 4.—It is authoritatively stated that in view of the growing disorders in Turkey, a French fleet will be ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Turkish waters. This determination followed the receipt of a report from the French ambassador at Constantinople that it was desirable to have warships in readiness for all eventualities. Similar preparations have been made by Italy, Austria, Russia and Great Britain. The officials here expect the fleets will act together in case of a crisis.

The first autumn meeting of the cabinet was held today. Foreign Minister Delcasse reviewed the Turkish situation.

There is reason to believe that M. Delcasse has been informed that the United States government does not attach further importance to the Beirut incident, but this does not abate official interest in the future course of the American warships.

The French consul at Monastir reports that the conditions there have improved.

The consul of France at Salonica says the conditions at that port are much worse.

## SILVER BULLION.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The highest price for silver bullion since the coinage of the silver currency for the Philippine Islands began several months ago was paid Monday by the Treasury department for 50,000 ounces of the white metal. The purchase is to be delivered at the San Francisco mint for 58.25 cents an ounce. The London price was equal to 58.56 cents. This is practically 10 cents an ounce higher than the price paid for the first purchase. At that time it was believed that the price would not go much higher, and the suggestion that it might reach 64.1, at which figure there would be a profit in melting up the new Filipino pesos and selling them as bullion, was declared out of the question. This quotation, however, is only slightly over five cents from that price, and measures may have to be taken at the next session of Congress for reducing the size and weight of the pesos so as to lessen the danger of confiscation for profit as bullion.

## TREASURY DEPOSITS.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Secretary Shaw within the past few days has made deposits in several national bank depositaries in different parts of the country. The amount deposited could not be learned in the secretary's absence, but it is thought it approximated $2,500,000. These deposits are believed to have been made in sections of the country where a stringency is threatened on account of the approaching crop movement.

## BARRED THE WINES.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The first instance of the government's refusal to admit to this country adulterated wines, under the pure food act, took place today when entry was refused of a shipment of white wine from Bordeaux, France. Upon analysis this wine was found to contain salicylic acid. Under the pure food act entry may be refused to any article of food, wines, etc., where sale and consumption of the same are prohibited in the country whence imported. In this case it is shown that on February 23, 1881, the French government expressly prohibited the sale of any food substance, solid or liquid, in the composition of which there enters any quantity whatsoever of salicylic acid or its derivatives.

## HE SOLD THE BOOK.

Washington, Sept. 7.—A young man, with a richly bound volume under his arm, who had been climbing the brownstone steps of the fashionable residences along Massachusetts avenue, had reached the vestibule of each and had then descended wearily to the sidewalk. Whatever was his mission, it was plain that he was discouraged as he made his way to the doorway of No. 1765. He was here met by a man, and when the young man began: "Here I have a book," it seemed evident that the door was to be closed.

"It's a history of the revolutionary war—the best written and most authoritative—Lodge's History of the Revolutionary War." This last appeal of the young book agent had a peculiar effect upon the guardian of the door. He seemed inclined to hear more. Invited inside, the young man told of the value of his book, not only from the standpoint of authenticity, but of the fact that its author was the closest personal and political friend of President Roosevelt. The agent became most eloquent and the words of praise flowed easily from his lips.

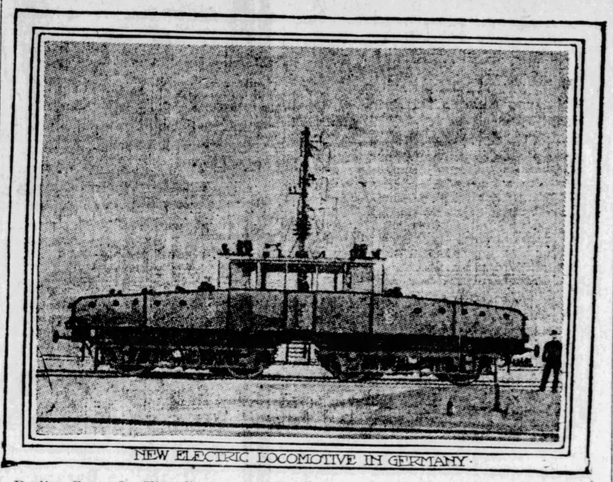
His listener seemed more and more pleased with what he said, and finally exclaimed:

"Young man, I will take your book."

"What's the name, please?"

"Henry Cabot Lodge."

# GERMAN EXPERIMENTS WITH ELECTRIC TRAINS



NEW ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The German reichstag has voted $70,000 for a new track to be laid upon the Berlin Zossen line, for immediate experiments with electric trains. This is the outcome of recent experiments, during which the train, for a brief period, attained a speed of nearly a hundred miles an hour.

# THREATENED PRESIDENT

## Man Arrested in Syracuse Said He Would Shoot President.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8.—John Miller, a German, was arrested yesterday afternoon at his home and is charged with having threatened to shoot the President during his stay in this city.

Sunday evening the police learned that a man named Miller, living in the southwestern part of the city, had said that he would shoot the President while the letter carriers' parade was being reviewed. They could find no trace of the man until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he was placed under arrest. He denies that he made threats against the President's life and claims a woman through whom the police learned of it is lying. When questioned at police headquarters he was unable to give a clear explanation of his whereabouts since 6 o'clock Sunday morning. He was held pending a more thorough investigation.

# SAN MIGUEL WIPED OUT

## Hurricane Destroys Town Where Cortez Landed.

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—Steamship advices of the destruction of San Miguel, a town on the east coast of Yucatan, by a hurricane, have been received here. The town was wiped off the face of the earth, not a building being left standing. The steamer Breakwater, which passed San Miguel on her way from New Orleans to Belise, found the place in ruins and not a living being in sight.

San Miguel was the oldest town in Mexico. It was the place where Cortez landed when he discovered Mexico, and there he established his headquarters. He married the daughter of an Indian chief in the little stone church, the battered ruins of which is all that is visible from the decks of steamers as they approach the harbor.

From the deck of the Breakwater the ruined village could be plainly seen. The hurricane caused immense damage along the Mexican coast and many lives were lost.

## PHILIPPINE SOCIETY.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 3.—The National Society of the Army of the Philippines elected the following officers:

President, Gen. Chas. King, the author, of Wisconsin; firse vice president, Colonel J. W. Pope, Colorado; second vice president, Capt. C. E. Locke, Colorado; third vice president, E. H. Schutte, St. Paul; fourth vice president, Capt. H. A. Crowe, Pennsylvania; fifth vice president, Colonel W. S. Metcalfe, Kansas; sixth vice president, Major D. S. Fairchild, jr., Iowa; secretary, A. E. Fouls, Missouri; treasurer, J. E. White, Illinois; chaplain, Capt. James M. Mailey, Nebraska.

The reunion came to a close last night with a campfire at the People's church. Governor Sant made an address on behalf of the state, and Gen. Irving Hale, retiring president of the army of the Philippines, responded.

## GREEK SLAVE BOYS.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 5.—A system by which boys are sold into slavery has been unearthed here, and the proprietors of Greek shoeshining establishments here and in other cities may find themselves in serious trouble as a result of the discovery. Boys from 5 to 8 years old are brought from Greece to this country and sold to these shoeshining store proprietors on a sliding scale of from $50 to $200 a year, which is paid to the boys' parents in Greece, until they become of age. The boys get no compensation themselves for their work as bootblacks in the service of their purchasers.

Tony Demeres, the local Greek bootblack "magnate," charged Nicholas Demegreor, one of his boys, with the theft of 50 cents and punished him severely therefor. The boy ran away and Demeres asked the local police to find him. It was during the investigation of this case that the practice of selling the boys into slavery was discovered.

The immigration officials at Washington have been communicated with and arrests are likely to follow.

## JOE GRIMES IS DEAD.

Cincinnati, Sept. 5.—"Big Joe" Grimes, said to have been the largest man in the world, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his parents here, as the result of a peculiar accident. While riding in a cab his great weight broke through the bottom and one of his legs was gashed, the wound refusing to heal.

Grimes weighed 754 pounds and was 34 years of age. He was 6 feet 4 inches in height, and his body and limbs were of ponderous proportions. Several years ago Grimes traveled through Scotland for a bicycle company. His great weight attracted much attention, and proved a good advertisement.

Recently he had been traveling with an amusement company, the last stand being at Mishawaka, Ind., from where he came home yesterday in a dying condition.

**Cotton Shut Down.**

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 5.—Seventeen cotton manufacturing corporations of Fall River shut down entirely today until September 14, throwing out of work nearly 13,000 hands operating 1,300,000 spindles. The curtailment next week is the most extensive of any here since the cotton situation became unfavorable to mill owners.

# ACCUSE STANDARD.

## Ruined Well Owners Tell Story of Crime.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 8.—The Fort Worth Telegram prints the most startling story that has ever come out of the Beaumont oil fields, and states that its informant is one of the most prominent men of Fort Worth, who has just returned from Beaumont.

This man declares the Standard Oil company has perpetuated a most gigantic swindle in the Beaumont fields, and that positively established details are just coming to light. The independent oil companies of Beaumont are the victims. Many of them have been wrecked by the Standard's base work.

Recently some of the leading men of the wrecked or injured companies determined to investigate, and in two days' time raised $27,000 with which to push the work. The developments, it is declared, are simply astonishing. It is shown that numerous wells that were apparently ruined by salt water were put in their bad condition by the Standard company's conspirators.

As fast as a company went to the wall its property was bought in by the Standard. By accident, it is said, the desperate work of the Standard was recently discovered.

The Standard Oil company long ago built a pipe line from Beaumont to the Gulf of Mexico. A pumping station was erected at Beaumont and another at the gulf. Oil was pumped through the pipe line to the gulf and thence shipped to various parts of the world. Suddenly many wells of independent companies had salt water in them. The ruin of the owners is part of the history of the field.

One day, not long ago, one of the pumping stations got out of working order, and oil pumping to the gulf had to be suspended while repairs were being made. Suddenly wells that had been giving out fully one-half salt water began flowing nothing but oil—good fuel oil, it is declared. That led to investigation. The investigators at night secretly plugged up the pipe line at the Beaumont end. They detoured several miles into the country, dug into the ground over the pipe line, made a tapping into the line and salt water gushed into the air nearly one hundred feet. It is claimed that the pressure was from the gulf pumping station, and that salt water was being pumped to Beaumont and into the wells that the Standard company's conspirators desired to wreck; that there was no pressure from the Beaumont end, because of the plugging of the pipe.

The informant of the Telegram declares that a force of detectives are at work seeking evidence on which to have the conspirators arrested.

## WHAT ALASKA NEEDS.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, has arrived here en route from Alaska to his home in Denver. Senator Patterson is a member of the Alaskan commission selected by the Senate to visit that territory and report on its legislative needs. In company with Senator Billingham, of Vermont; Senator Burnham, of New Hampshire, and Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, the other members of the commission, he sailed from Seattle on the 28th of last June and reached here on the return trip August 28.

"The most urgent need of Alaska," said Senator Patterson, "is good roads. Another crying need is for law. Every man is a law unto himself, and the administration of justice is wofully slow. The mining laws need to be reformed and regulated and courts must be appointed with power to control the territory. We have not yet decided what recommendations we shall make to the Senate upon these matters, but we shall do everything possible for the improvement of the territory."

## CALIFORNIA VINTAGE.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The California vintage of 1903 has commenced. From now until the advent of the heavy rains it will be in progress. The climatic conditions this year have rather tended to retard the picking of the grapes. Owing to the cool weather the grapes have been slow in ripening, but with the continuance of the warm weather of the last week they will mature rapidly and produce the requisite amount of saccharine matter. It is agreed, however, that generally the crop will be of generous proportions. Last season was an exceptional one in this respect, 350,000 tons of grapes having been crushed, from which 25,000,000 gallons of dry wine and 15,000,000 gallons of sweet wine were obtained, a total of 40,000,000 gallons, exclusive of the brandy production.

## SAN FELIPE INDIANS.

San Bernardino, Sept. 5.—Representatives of the San Felipe Ranche Indians were in town today seeking legal advice in an endeavor to hold the lands they have occupied for a hundred years, but now have been ordered to vacate. It is a parallel case with the Warner's Ranche Indians, who were moved to Pala a few weeks ago, with the difference that no place has been designated for the San Felipe red men.

This ranche contains 11,000 acres and is used for stock grazing. The lessees have long been endeavoring to induce the government to move the Indians, but the matter is only now being taken up officially. The Indians say the order to move has been actually given.

**Naval Wireless Station.**

Boston, Sept. 2.—Work has been begun on the navy department wireless telegraph station to be erected on the cliffs at the northern end of the government lighthouse reservation here. It is expected that the plant will be in operation by October 15.

# BEAVERS SURRENDERS.

## Former Postal Chief Comes Out of Hiding.

New York, Sept. 8.—George W. Beavers, the former head of the salary and allowance division of the postoffice department at Washington, surrendered himself in the office of United States Commissioner Hitchcock in this city today, and gave $5,000 bail for his appearance before Commissioner Hitchcock on September 15.

Beavers is under indictment by the federal grand jury on several charges in connection with the investigation of the postoffice department.

The former postal official came to the office of United States Marshal Henkel, accompanied by his attorney and the latter announced that Mr. Bevers wished to surrender himself to the authorities. Mr. Beavers was then formally arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock and the amount of bail agreed upon by counsel and the day set for preliminary examination. The bondsman, J. R. Brown, of this city, qualified in the sum of $10,000, double the amount of the bond, and Mr. Beavers and his counsel left the building.

United States District Attorney Burnett last week notified Beavers' counsel that a bench warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Beavers; that he would be taken into custody forthwith if he did not immediately surrender himself. The defendant's lawyers then verbally informed the federal authorities that they would produce their client Tuesday.

The indictment against the former head of the salaries and allowance division was returned two months ago in Brooklyn and charges him with having received a check for $810 from the Brandt-Dent Manufacturing company of Middletown, Wis., which, it is alleged, was paid to him by the firm as a part commission on a number of automatic cashiers furnished the postal department by that firm. Mr. Beavers was indicted in company with Congressman Driggs, of Brooklyn, and George F. Miller, the local manager of the Brandt-Dent company. It is claimed by the government that a conspiracy was entered into between the company, Congressman Driggs and Mr. Beavers wherein the automatic machines were sold to the government at prices greatly in excess of the customary market quotations.

**More Postal Indictments.**

Washington, Sept. 8.—The federal grand jury has returned seven indictments in postal cases. The names of those indicted were not divulged when the grand jury reported.

**Fugitive Stern in Canada.**

Washington, Sept. 8.—A despatch to the postoffice department today announces that Leopold J. Stern, who was indicted several weeks ago for complicity in alleged fraudulent contracts for furnishing letter carriers' satchels to the government, has been located at Toronto, Ont.

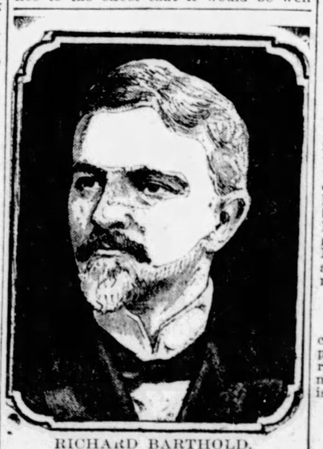
Stern has not yet been arrested, but efforts are being made to that end now, and officials expect news of the arrest within the next 24 hours. The extraditability of the offense is not yet certain.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS' CAPTOR IS DEAD

Falls City, Neb., Sept. 8.—J. M. Wheeler, one of the captors of Jefferson Davis, of the southern confederacy, died yesterday. Wheeler claimed to have been the first northern soldier to lay hands on the confederate president. Contrary to the story that Mr. Davis was in woman's clothes, Mr. Wheeler always asserted that the former confederate president wore a long waterproof coat on that occasion.

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

Vienna, Sept. 7.—The inter-parliamentary peace conference, postponed from last year, opened today in the buildings of the imperial parliament, with delegates present from America and the chief countries of Europe. The program will cover four days. The most important business of the conference is a resolution of which W. Cremer has given notice to the effect that it would be well



RICHARD BARTHOLD.

if the signatories of The Hague conference would supplement that convention by treaties among themselves, establishing a "court of First Instance" for the trial of international disputes, from which it would be possible to appeal to The Hague court should either disputant be dissatisfied with the judgment.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, who has been touring Europe in the interest of the St. Louis world's fair, is here to invite the conference to hold its meeting next year at St. Louis.

## A GROCERY COMBINE.

Columbus, O., Sept. 7.—The first step toward the foundation of the Ohio Grocery combine, designed on the lines of those now in existence in Michigan and Illinois, will be taken in this city next Tuesday.

A letter has been sent out by N. W. Letts, who, with F. W. Letts, of Chicago, is behind the project. The matter has been under way for about six months. It is said that out of the 110 wholesale grocers in the state Letts has been able to secure about 15, and these are not by any means the largest in the business. The largest is the firm of Dow, Snell & Co., of Toledo.

The meeting will take place at the Chittenden hotel, and out of it is expected to come the nucleus of an organization that will later be formidable, unless those summoned to take part weaken and back out of the plan. The following firms have received letters asking them to be present: Dow & Snell Co., Toledo; Metzger Grocery company, Marion; Johnson Grocery company, Bellefontaine; Alliance Grocery company, Alliance; Ike Reader & Co., Akron; J. H. Frechtling Grocery company, Hamilton; Weaver & Co., Zanesville; Penrose & Simpson, Marrietta; V. T. Penrose & Simpson, Marietta; V. T. New Philadelphia; Graham Grocery company, Warren; J. E. Wiffenbach company, Dayton, and Homer & Woodward, Sandusky.

**Ordered to the Islands.**

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 5.—A general order assigning the Twenty-second infantry to service in the Philippines has been received at army headquarters here. The Twentieth infantry has also been assigned to duty in the Philippines.

# PRESIDENT HOME AGAIN.

## He Will Go to Washington on September 28.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt arrived here at 9:57 a. m.

The president drove at once to Sagamore Hill.

Arrangements have been made for the return of President Roosevelt and party to Washington on Monday, Sept. 28. Prior to that time the president will make one more trip, attending the dedication of the New Jersey monument on the battlefield of Antietam. He will leave Oyster Bay on Wednesday, September 16, on the naval yacht Sylph, devoting the greater part of the day to a visit of inspection to the immigrant station on Ellis Island, New York bay. At midnight he will leave Jersey City on a special train for Antietam, in company with Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, and other persons of prominence in that state, who will participate the next day in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the monument erected on the field in memory of the New Jersey soldiers who fell in that battle.

The president received several callers today, with some of whom he discussed the subject of financial legislation. As guests at luncheon he had Robert Dudley Winthrop, who resides in this vicinity; George R. Sheldon, of New York, and Alfred W. Cooley, a member of the civil service commission. With Commissioner Cooley the president talked over some matters pending before the commission. He discussed financial legislation with Mr. Sheldon.

Later in the day the president received a call from J. C. Myers, a member of the Ohio legislature, and his wife. John L. Shepard, president of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money league, accompanied by a committee of that organization, paid his respects to the president and on behalf of the league urged him to impress upon congress what the organization regards as necessary remedial financial legislation.

## ROOSEVELT AT SYRACUSE

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The presence of President Roosevelt, the opening of the New York State fair, and the celebration of Labor Day combined today to draw to Syracuse today one of the largest crowds in the history of the city. The railroad officials estimated that no less than 75,000 visitors had arrived in the city before 1 o'clock this afternoon, the hour at which the president delivered the opening address at the state fair

President Roosevelt came to Syracuse from his home at Oyster Bay in the private car of President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna road. At the station he was met by the state fair commission and a citizens' reception committee. Former Senator Frank Hiscock acted as host to the president and luncheon was served at the Hiscock residence. Shortly before noon the chief executive was taken to the state fair grounds by special train. His address was delivered from a specially constructed stand in the athletic field and in the presence of more than 100,000 people. The president spoke at considerable length, his address being in a measure intended as a preliminary keynote to the coming campaign. In the course of his remarks he delivered forceful utterances regarding the foreign policy of the government and repeated the views he has previously expressed on the subject of trusts and several other public issues.

Returning to the city late in the afternoon, the president reviewed the parade of the National Association of Letter Carriers, which has been in session here during the past week.

After a state dinner this evening, he will go to Albany, where he will meet Sir Thomas Lipton and the famous Albany Burgess corps, which he has asked to act as his personal escort to Lake George tomorrow on the occasion of the unveiling of the Lake George battle monument.

## AGAINST NEGRO EDUCATION

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 2.—Representative Woods, of Macon county, has introduced in the Alabama house of representatives a bill which seeks to take from the Tuskegee Normal school and the Negro Normal school at Montgomery the annual appropriation from the agricultural funds.

Interest is added to Mr. Woods' bill by the fact that he is a resident of the town of Tuskegee and represents the county in which the Tuskegee Normal school is located.

The bill of Mr. Woods seeks to repeal the act of the legislature of 1895 establishing two branch agricultural schools for negroes. One of the branch schools was at the time established in connection with the Tuskegee Normal school, of which Booker T. Washington is the head. The other was placed with the State Normal school at Montgomery. From the agricultural fund the Tuskegee institute receives $1,500 and the Montgomery school is paid $1,000 annually. The bill was referred to the committee on education.

**Fear Trouble in Manchuria.**

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The Vostotchny Vestnik of Vladivostok says every passenger train on the Manchurian railroad is now accompanied by a detachment of soldiery and that the whole line is guarded by sentries.

# WEATHER AND CROPS.

## Government Summary Says Corn Advances Satisfactorily

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The weather conditions of the week ending September 7 were generally favorable in the lake region and from the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys westward to the Rocky mountains, in New York and New England, portions of the middle Atlantic states and in Florida, but in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys an dgenerally throughout the southern states drought has prevailed, in some sections becoming serious, retarding growth and maturity and causing considerable injury to crops. Rain is needed in Oklahoma and the southern plateau region. The weather of the week has been favorable on the Pacific coast, but more rain is needed in Washington. Light to killing frosts occurred in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, portions of Ohio and high districts in Utah, with little or no damage, except on lowlands in Wisconsin.

Early corn is maturing rapidly, some fields being safe from frost, and cutting is progressing in southern and central sections of the corn belt. Late corn has advanced satisfactorily generally in the great corn states, except Iowa, and under favorable conditions the bulk of the crop will be safe in two or three weeks. In Iowa it is maturing slowly, and the crop need is rain in Kansas, Arkansas, Southern Missouri and the states of the upper Ohio valley.

Spring wheat harvest is nearly completed in the northern Rocky mountain states, and threshing is general. Rains have again delayed cutting and threshing in North Dakota, and this work has been somewhat retarded by damp grain in shock in South Dakota and by cloudy and damp weather in southern Minnesota, which has caused damage to wheat in shock and stack.

Complaints of rust and shedding are general throughout the cotton belt and as a result the condition of cotton has deteriorated during the past week. The staple is opening rapidly in some sections prematurely, and picking is becoming general in all districts. Favorable reports are received from North Carolina, Oklahoma and portions of South Carolina and Mississippi, prospects being good for a top crop in the first named state. In Texas, while, the boll worms have mostly disappeared, boll weevil continue destructive and is puncturing nearly all new forms in the southwestern, central and eastern sections, and the crop is also suffering from drought in the northern and western portions of that state, which retards fruiting an dcauses much shedding. Tobacco is suffering from drouth in Kentucky, needs rain in Tennessee, and was damaged some by hail in New York and New England. Elsewhere the crop is satisfactory.

Prospects for an average crop of apples are reported from portions of New England, the middle Atlantic states, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma; a light crop is promised in Missouri, and less than the average in New York, although the fruit is of good quality in the tast named state. Complaints of dropping are general in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and portions of Virginia, and apples are not so promising in Michigan.

Drouth conditions have delayed plowing in the Ohio valley, Tennessee and Oklahoma, and more rain is needed to prepare the soil in Washington. Excellent progress has been made with this work in other sections, and wheat seeding has begun in Michigan, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

**The Grain Markets.**

Toledo, Sept. 8.—Close.—After being closed since Friday afternoon, the Toledo Produce Exchange opened this morning on a decidedly erratic market. A fair show of firmness was manifested at the start, but it was not long before a general weakness was felt and the market suffered despite very universal bullish tone in the advices received.

Wheat was firm on the opening and for a short time remained strong. Cable advices gave notice of firm but unchanged markets across the water, and the weather map showed evidences of general rains during the past 24 hours in the northwest. From the northwest also came reports that although receipts were heavy the wheat was wet and of little use. Despite this fact the northwestern markets showed a weaker tone shortly afterward and this succeeded in bearing the local condition. Fair weather is predicted for the northwest tonight and tomorrow.

The afternoon saw no strength added to the declining market, which during the latter part of the day, particularly, was caused by the weakness of corn. It sustained one slight rally soon after noon, but did not again show any firmness. The close was fairly weak.

World's shipments of wheat for the past week were 9,013,000; previous week, 8,079,000; last year, 1,127,600. Wheat on passage is 26,176,000, a decrease of 1,488,000 bu.

Corn was weak on the pening, being ½c lower on all deliveries. During the three days during which the exchange was closed the weather has been fairly favorable, although no as warm as was wanted. Light frosts are predicted for western Kansas and Nebraska tonight, with generally cooler weather. A very light demand, however, precluded any advance and at noon prices had eased off ¼c. Corn closed strong at ½c advance in European markets.

Elevator men unloaded big stocks during May and June and this, with continued country selling and an inclination to discount the bullish weather reports, continued to lower the price until the close. World's shipments of corn for the week were 5,480,000; previous week, 5,329,000; last year, 2,357,000. Corn on passage is 22,844,000 bu., an increase of 756,000.

Oats were weak on the start, December deliveries being down ¼c and May ½c. By noon December had lost another ¼c and May had regained ¼c.

Oats felt the decline in corn and wheat and its weakness was almost entirely due to sympathy.

Seed opened weak and down 2½c on the strength of better weather, but did not decline during the remainder of the session.

TOLEDO.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Sept. 4 Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | | |
| Cash | 83½ | 83½ | 82½ | 82½ | 83½ |
| Sept. | 83½ | 83½ | 82½ | 82½ | 83½ |
| Dec. | 85¼ | 85⅝ | 85¼ | 85⅛ | 85⅝ |
| May | 88½ | 88½ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 88 |
| **Corn—** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .... | .... | .... | 54 | 54¾ |
| Dec. | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 52⅞ |
| May | 52½ | 52½ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 53 |
| **Oats—** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .... | .... | .... | 36¾ | 37 |
| Dec. | 38 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 38¼ |
| May | 39¼ | .... | .... | 39¼ | 39¾ |
| **Clover Seed—** | | | | | |
| Oct. | $5.47½ | .... | .... | $5.47½ | $5.50 |
| Dec. | 5.52½ | 5.52½ | 5.50 | 5.52½ | 5.52½ |
| 1903 | .... | .... | .... | .... | unq |

Rye—No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 54c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.50.
Alsike—Sept., $6.70.

CHICAGO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | | |
| Sept. | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80 | 80 | 80¾ |
| Dec. | 82½ | 82⅝ | 81¾ | 81⅝ | 82⅝ |
| May | 84½ | 84⅝ | 84 | 84 | 84½ |
| **Corn—** | | | | | |
| Sept. | 52¼ | 52¼ | 51 | 51 | 52¼ |
| Dec. | 52 | 52 | 50⅞ | 51 | 52¼ |
| May | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 51 | 51 | 52⅜ |
| **Oats—** | | | | | |
| Sept. | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35½ | 35½ | 36 |
| Dec. | 37¼ | 37⅝ | 37 | 37 | *37½ |
| May | 39¼ | 39⅝ | 38¾ | 38¾ | 39¼ |

NEW YORK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | | |
| Sept. | 88 | 88 | 87½ | 87½ | 87¾ |
| Dec. | 88¼ | 88¼ | 87½ | 87½ | 88 |
| May | 89 | 89 | 88½ | 88½ | 89 |
| **Corn—** | | | | | |
| Sept. | 58¾ | .... | .... | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| Dec. | 58½ | 58½ | 57¾ | 57¾ | 58¼ |

ST. LOUIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | | |
| Sept. | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81½ | 81⅝ | 81⅞ |
| Dec. | 85⅝ | 85⅞ | 85¼ | 85¼ |